The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,195 New Series. BOMBAY :— WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
• SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
L. RAVENNA	3872	700	A. B. Daniell	13th ,,
• ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	27th ,,
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
• SIAM	3040	500	H. Weighell	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bünder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted, their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamer leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520 ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :

Steamer.	Tons.	H. P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March
SINGAPORE			20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	,, 28th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 3, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rassevich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1888
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	11th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

AROMATIC
BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE

REMOVES Tartar, preserves the Teeth from decay, keeps the gums sound and healthy, and imparts a fragrance to the breath.

In Pots, Re. 1-4 each.

THOMPSON & TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THEATRICAL MAKE-UP SUNDRIES

GREASE PAINTS.
Six colours in Tin Case.
Price, Rs. 2-4.

MAKE-UP POWDERS IN TIN CASES.

- BURNT CORK.
- DUTCH PINK.
- PREPARED MONGOLIAN.
- LOOM OF ROSES.
- WHITENING.
- RUDDY ROUGE.
- POWDERED ANTIMONY.
- BLANC DE PERLE.

JOINING PASTE FOR ATTACHING BALD FRONT OF WIGS TO FOREHEAD.
ETUI MYSTERIEUX,
SUPERIOR HARE'S FEET,
Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Jan., 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION:

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,
PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE OLD
COGNAC BRANDY,

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior qualty have now taken rank in public estimation wih such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exsnaw, &c.

	Rs.	
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	Rs. 61	0
000 TREACHERS FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen	36	0

This celebratd Brandy, the well-known Heart-labelled, is speially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full yet soft and mellow flavour which isso characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured b age.

	Rs.	
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	Rs. 32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	28	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO.'S
EIINA WHISKY

IS a delicios old Mellow Whisky, in quality unrivalle, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour, and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

GYMKHANA (Registered.) BOUQUET,

Exceptionally sweet and delicate in fragrance and very lasting in use.

Per bottle, R 2 ; per case of two bottles, Rs. 3-8

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of coly hire in Bombay.

	Rs.	as.	
Soda Water, &c.	0	12	per doz.
Lemonade Tonic, &c.	1	0	,,

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.

CEMISTS, ANALYSTS,
IMPCTER OF ALL KINDS OF
ANLYTICAL BALANCES
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS
CHEICAL THERMOMETERS,
ELETRIAL APPARATUS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

7, ELPHISTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CARBOLIZED PEAT,
THE NEW
DISINFECTING POWDER

For the Bathroom, Stables, Sewers, Drains, &c.

THIS Powder consists of dried and finely ground peat incorporated with pure carbolic acid. It is introduced with a view of superseding the disinfecting powder made with lime and other mineral bases [illegible] immense advantages. Peat in its [illegible] antiseptic power, and is one of th[illegible] ammonia and foul gases know[illegible]

[illegible] Per Cwt., Rs. 12.

K[illegible] Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1 lb. packets, per packet	1	6
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6	12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2	12
PEKOE, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3	0
HYSON, Young (green)	1 lb. packet	1	10
ORANGE PEKOE, Finest	1 lb. packet	1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1 lb. packets ... per packet	1	0
	in 2 lb. packets ... per packet	2	0
* TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf Tea	per lb.	0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Sound, Wholesome, Rich. Quarts, Rs. 10 ; Pints, Rs. 5-8 ; per doz

Unsurpassed in any Market.

KEMP & CO. LD.

THE BEST CHAMPAGNE.
POMMERY AND GRENO.

THE BEST LIQUEUR.
BENEDICTINE.

THE BEST WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONES "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

- ADEN.
- ALEXANDRIA.
- BORDEAUX.
- BUENOS AYRES.
- CALCUTTA.
- COLOMBO.
- HIOGO.
- HONGKONG.
- THURSDAY ISLE.
- KURRACHEE.
- LAHORE.
- LONDON.
- MADRAS.
- RANGOON.
- RIO DE JANEIRO.
- SHANGHAI.
- SIMLA.
- YOKOHAMA.

1887 ! ! CHRISTMAS 1887 ! !

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

BIRTHDAY AND COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS.

HAMILTON & CO. have the honour to announce that their importations for the Present Season's Christmas Trade are now open and displayed in their Show-room. The great depression in every branch of manufacture, which has o late obtained in London, Paris, and Vienna, has checked purchases in Europe, and, in consequence their London Partners have been able to buy for cash, at unprecedented low prices, a varied and extensive collection of elegant and useful articles, suitable or CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

HAMILTON & CO.,
IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

- DIAMOND BROOCHES
- DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES
- PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS
- DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS
- LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
- DO. DO. RUBIES
- DO. DO. PEARLS
- EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

- SOAPS,
- TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
- TOOTH PASTE,
- PERFUMES,
- EAU DE COLOGNE,
- TOILET VINEGAR,
- RAZORS AND STROPS,
- POMADES,
- HAIR WASHES,
- HAIR BRUSHES,
- NAIL BRUSHES,
- CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, AND TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

FEDERICO PELITI,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

HAS the pleasure to announce that his establishment is now open, and that he is now prepared to execute all orders in the Confectionery line. Inspection is solicited to the large assortment of Foundants, plain and fancy, Chocolates, Pastry, etc., now on view. These will be found equal to any procurable in the best houses in Paris. His stock of Crystallized Fruits, Dragees, and French Provisions are all *Premier Choix*. Stores not approved of can be returned.

F. P. would also draw attention to the magnificent assortment of silk and plush hand-painted Boubonieres, Baskets, Fancy Boxes, &c., all suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents Also the latest novelties in French, German, and English crackers.

Christmas orders for Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince Pies, and other delicacies can now be booked.

Mofussil orders carefully and punctually attended to.

F. PELITI.
78, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

1 A. Church Gate Street, Dec. 12th, 1887.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAT DEPARTMENT

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have received ex. S. S. "BALLAARAT," a large and choice shipment of FELT and TWEED HATS and SILK DRESS HATS, the most recent approved London shapes, specially made for us, and of superior Finish. ALL SIZES AND COLORS NOW WORN.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
IN GREAT
AND
CHOICE
VARIETY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF
SIR CHARLES LAWSON, KNIGHT, &c., &c.,
EDITOR OF THE *MADRAS MAIL.*

THE KAISER-I-HIND is the ONLY GUJARATI JOURNAL of Literature, Politics, &c., having BY FAR THE WIDEST CIRCULATION in India.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.
Afternoon Performance
ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

All the Ladies and Gentlemen in DIFFERENT NOVEL AND PLEASING SPORTS, THE EQUESTRIAN FOLLY, or the BLINDMAN'S BUFF by Mdlle le Blonde, Mdlle Victoria Blanche, Miss Jennie, Miss Emily Rowland, and Mr. W. Harmston. THE AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN, and F. Godfrey BURLESQUE, with his BLONDIN DONKEY.

NEW HORSES, NEW LADY EQUESTRIANS, NEW FARCES, and LAUGHABLE SCENES.

SIDE-SPLITTING MONKEY RACES in excited contest for the FIELD AND THE PALM OF SUPERIORITY. All the Monkeys Riding on Ponies.

Don't loose this New Year Treat.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Private Boxes with Six Chairs	Rs. 18
Chairs in Private Boxes	„ 3
First Class Dress Circle chairs	„ 2
Second Class covered seats	„ 1
Galleries	As. 8

Soldiers under the rank of Officers and Children under 9 years, half price except in Private Boxes and Gallery.

One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie.

A separate portion of 2nd and 3rd Class Seats have been arranged for Native Ladies.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietress & Directress ......Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 4TH JANUARY.
THE AMUSING COMEDIETTA,
A QUIET FAMILY.
To be followed by Burnard's Celebrated Classical Burlesque,
IXION,
OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
CHARACTERS.

IXION—(ex-King of Thessaly)	Miss Emma Markham.
JUPITER	Mr. C. Vane.
JUNO	Miss Minnie Hinson.
VENUS	Miss May Anderson.
MARS	Mr. Geo. Anderson.
GANYMEDE	Mr. J. Devon.
MERCURY	Miss Osborne.
MINERVA	Mr. D. C. Smith.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.
LA MASCOTTE.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd Jan., 1888.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS Co., LIMITED.
ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 130 per share (free of Income Tax), is declared for the year ending 30th September, 1887, payable to the registered shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1888, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુ૦
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1888, for works in construction of Pipe Sewers and Branch Pipe Drains with Syphons, Gully Traps, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.

2. Forms of contracts, specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs.3,000, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1888, for works in Cast-Iron Down Pipes and Fittings, Cast-Iron and Zinc Ventilating Shafts, &c., in the Queen's Road and Girgaum District.

2. Forms of contracts, specifications, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Executive Engineer's Office, 3rd January, 1888.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 3rd instant, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 222nd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Jan., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARE LOG TIMBER under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel. Tenders must be made, in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other; and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Agents Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), WEDNESDAY, the 4th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd December, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

HAVE always on hand a select and splendid collection of Jewellery in Gold, Gem, Diamond, and Silver. Fine Rampore Chudders, Muslins, Purdahs, Palangposh, Moradabad, and Mooltan Pottery; Poona and Surat Toys, Ivory Toys, Work Boxes, Silver Cutch Work, Foolkaries, Trays, and Indian Curios, and many other things too numerous to mention. Inspection invited. Price lists free by post. Address—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF MALABAR TEAK LOGS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Messrs. Vullibhoy Caderbhoy and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Hubib Ahmed—

About 2,077 Malabar teak logs, measuring about 5,239 candies.

AUCTION SALE of Corrugated Iron-roofed Building and Roller Flour Mill Machinery, of the Maharanee Flour Mill, at Khetwady Back Road.

On FRIDAY next, the 6th January, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve—

The materials of the mill building, consisting of teakwood posts, rafters, beams, doors, windows, Porebunder stone slabes, corrugated iron roofing, &c., also roller flour mill by Ganz & Co., Ld., high class English-sifting machine conveyers, elevators, iron tanks, beamscale, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Marine Lines, close to the Officers' Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid household furniture, handsome brass flour pots, bedstead with spring mattress, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned harmonium, "handsome English built single-seated brougham, a strong Grey Arab horse, set of brass mounted single harness, gentleman's saddles, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, real Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, pictures, handsome door curtains, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. E. PETERS, leaving the station.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT FALKLAND ROAD.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Falkland Road—

A quantity of old building materials consisting of old beams, planks, doors and windows, rafters, ladders, iron, breaks, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th and 14th January, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Machine Depot at Byculla, Mazagon and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, a quantity of valuable machinery—

The above is now on view.

THE BOMBAY LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Important sale of part of the Pali Park Estate, near Bandora, consisting of well built and prettily situated Bungalows and highly desirable building sites.

Part payment of purchase money can be deferred, if desired, upon building society principles so as to enable a small capitalist to become his own landlord.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have been favoured by the directors of the above Company with instructions to offer to public competition on the ground on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1888, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely.

Five bungalows and compounds and six building lots.

All situate on Pali Hill, the most beautiful spot, near Bombay. There is a good road from Bandora Station, and Vehar water is about to be brought to the Hill.

The Auctioneers would draw particular attention to this sale as being the first house and land sale which has been held in the suburbs of Bombay upon such favourable terms.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors, Bombay, and from the auctioneers.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the top floor of the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, best plated ware, rick crockery and glassware, handsome Englishbuilt victoria, a handsome strong C.B. horse, 15 hands, a brand new set of English harness, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c.

The property of R. C. DIXON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned rosewood sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome strong built Victoria, a handsome bay Arab gelding, 7 years old, height about 143, ridden on parade by General Carnegy, and is broken to harness, set of brass-mounted single harness, lady and gentleman's saddle with bridles, rich table ornaments handsome flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil hanging and tables lamps. Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Captain H. FITZGERALD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1888.

NOTICES

MR. E. HAYDN has THIS DAY been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm.

Bombay, 1st Jan., 1888. BOOTH & Co.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for Works at Middle Ground Battery.

2. Full particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon.

3. Sealed tenders will be received on FRIDAY, 6th January, at 2 p.m.

4. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY,
Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Executive Engineer's Office, Mazagon, 20th December, 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 138 of 1884.

NANABHAI GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN and BALAJEE GANPATRAO DHAIRYAVAN, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing in Kandawady, outside the Fort......Plaintiffs.

vs.

ACHRATBAI, widow of SHA PRANJIWAN RUNCHOREDAS and NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, residing on Kalbadevi Road, and GANPATRAO PANDURANG, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing in Withalwady, and GUJANAN GOVIND and MORESHWAR GOVIND, infant sons of the deceased GOVIND PANDURANG by their guardian, *ad litem*, Mr. L. A. WATKINS, of Bombay, European inhabitant, residing at Marine Lines, outside the Fort, and PURSHOTAM NARROTUM, also of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Moombadevi, outside the Fort......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order made in the above suit and bearing date the seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs, Nanabhai Ganpatrao Dhairyavan and Balaji Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, and of the defendants, Achratbai, widow of Sha Pranjiwan Runchoredas Narandas Nathoobhai, Ganpatrao Pandurang, and Purshotum Narrotum or any of them in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Owalwady, otherwise known as Fofulwady, near Withalwady, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 7[illegible]2, New No. 3,243, old Survey No. 86, and new Survey No. 1,[illegible]91, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 8, and now under ward Nos. 1,7[illegible] and 1,765 and Street Nos. 28, 30 and 1, and, bounded as follows on or towards the north by the property of Kala B[illegible]jee, on or towards the south by the property of Ludha Cullianjee on or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Sittaram Govind, and now to the said Ludha Cullianjee, and on or towards the west by the public passage called Fofulwady or Owalwady Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurang.

LOT No II.—All that piece or parcel of cultivated land now turned into a garden in the rear of the Government house, at Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand and one hundred square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old Nos. 79, 91, 98, and 99, new Nos. 14,218, 14,221, 14,219 and 14,241, new Survey Nos 1, 2, and 3-2085 with the messuage, tenement, building, sheds, trees, tank, and well standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 36, and now under Ward No. 634 (1), and Street No. 42, and bounded as follows, on or towards the north partly by the Elphinstone Road, and partly by the Government Garden, on or towards the south partly by the property of Ganpatro Sudasewjee, and partly by the property of Ganpatrao Pandurang, on or towards the east by the Government Garden, and on or towards the west by a public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said third defendant, Ganpatrao Pandurang.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. MANSUKHLAL and DAMODAR, attorneys for the first and second defendants abovenamed, No 91 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated the 1st day of December, 1887.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE WATERBURY JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd „	... ...	„ 200
3rd „	... ...	„ 100
20 Prizes	... ...	„ 10 each

Coupon entitling holder to compete for the above prizes, given with each watch sold before December 31st, 1887.

Prizes awarded and list published February 1st, 1888.

Full particulars will be supplied by THE AGENT to the Company, BOMBAY.

THE BATTLE OF THE WATCHES.

Watch buyers find it hard to discover which is the best of the many cheap watches offered for sale; each retailer declaring the watch he offers to be better than every other.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,

Confident in the superiority of the Waterbury, and knowing it to be

THE CHEAPEST TIME-KEEPING WATCH IN THE WORLD,

Hereby issue to all dealers in cheap watches in India a

CHALLENGE

To run 1,000 to 10,000 WATERBURY against a like number of any other make of Watches sold in India for Rs. 10 or less.

The loser or losers in the competition to forfeit the sum of Rs. 1,000 to an Indian charity, to be mutually agreed upon.

SUGGESTED CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION.

1. The watches tested to be identically the same as advertised and to be sold for the sum stated.
2. An umpire to be appointed whose decision shall be final. Umpire to be a Solicitor, Notary Public, or Public Accountant.
3. The watches to be exhibited publicly in one of the three presidential towns and to be kept running six days or longer.
4. The watches to be set to time at beginning of competition, and wound once every day in the presence of the umpire, who shall daily remove from competition all watches which have stopped or varied more than five minutes from gun-fire time.
5. The make of watch having the greatest number of survivors at the end of the contest to be declared the winner.

Any other fair condition which may be suggested will be accepted by the Company.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.
Is accurate,
Will regulate to a minute a month,
Is durable, Is reliable,
Is made entirely by machinery,
Is therefore uniform in quality,
And is easily and cheaply repaired.

Guaranteed for one year.

Repaired at any time for one rupee or less.

THE WATERBURY
Will last a lifetime, as all damaged parts are replaced when watches are repaired.

CHAINS FOR THE WATERBURY,
IN ALL PATTERNS.
Equal to Silver, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
Equal to Gold, will stand acid, Rs. 3.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8 Rs. 8-8

May be obtained of dealers throughout the country, of

Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.
Or from the Sole Agent for India,
WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
BOMBAY.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR OR TAFFETA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz., Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8: Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS
IN NUMEROUS VARIETIES.
SPLENDID SELECTIONS.
WITH MODERATE PRICES.
BOLTON AND COMPANY
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT
OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedroom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by only steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. per day Cook's coupons accepted.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	„ 30-8	„
Extra Dry	„ 42-12	Per Case of 2 dz. pints.
Dry	„ 36-8	„ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE COGNAC, FRANCE,

FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	16	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	—
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	—
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	—
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	—
6 St. Emilion	15	—
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	—

BEER.—
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
„ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Laubenheimer	R. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ —
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ —
Liebfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ ..	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ —	„ 26 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLA, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	—
Very Superior „	„ 29 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	„ 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 48 0	..

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Boc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	—
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs 12 0	14
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLA, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—

From J. ROMMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 14 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 32 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLA, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8
„ „ *	„ 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„ 5 0	—

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	„ 14 0	..
„ Barbera	„ 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do.	„ 16 0	—
Italian do.	„ 13 0	—
Finest Kummel	„ 20 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 65 0	—

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 20 to 24, Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 8
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2:	Rs. 1 8
Celery	—	„ 0 10
French Beans	—	„ 0 10
Peas for Soup	—	„ 0 10
Young Carrots	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	—	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	—	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	—	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	—	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	—	„ 1 6

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

CONDENSED STOCK LIST.

Cigars.
Cheroots.
Cigarettes.
Tobaccos.
Smokers' Requisites.
Photographic Materials
Pianos.
Piano Stools.
Piano Insulators.
Luncheon Baskets.
Travellers' Tables.
Travellers' Wash Stand
Scrap Albums.
Portrait Albums.
Cameras.
Lenses.
Dry Plates.
Print Washers.
Plate Washers.
Bent Wood Furniture.
Table Linen.
Towels.
Counterpanes.
Sheeting.
Shikar Cloth.
Door and Window Curtains.
Cooking Stoves.
Warming Stoves.
Carpets.
Sponges.
Travelling Bath Tubs.
Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
Enamelled Iron Ware.
Triumph Folding Chairs
Sensitized Paper.
Albuminised Paper.
Platinotype Requisites.
Burnishers.
Retouching Desks.
Drop Shutters.

SPECIAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Departure of Lord Reay for Calcutta, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Persia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Busreh; Scottish Isles (ship), Liverpool; Sierra Cordona (ship), Cardiff; John Davie (barque), Mauritius; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

Carriage Accident.—Dr. Hatch got his head injured on Monday, at the Tardeo Road, his brougham having run into the gutter on the horses becoming restive.

A Princely Donation.—The Rev. H. Pereira, Chaplain of Bhownugger, acknowledges, with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 200 from H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownugger towards his chapel fund.

Arrival of Convicts.—Thirty-two convicts were landed from the s.s. Assyria yesterday from Kurrachee, and were conveyed under a police escort to H. M.'s House of Correction at Byculla.

Bombay Natural History.—At the meeting of the members to be held this afternoon, Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., the Collector of Thana, will read a paper on "The Bis-Cobra."

Arrival of a Native Chief.—The Chief of Jamkunday, accompanied by twenty-five armed followers, arrived at the Byculla Railway Station, on Monday. He has taken up his residence at Sooparibaug Road, Parel.

Seamen's Institute, Prince's Docks.—A minstrel entertainment will be given at the above institute by the combined troupes of the s.s. Bengal and the Mazagon Amateur Minstrels, to-morrow, Thursday, commencing at 8 p.m.

Lost Property.—Wamon Madhowjee, a merchant, living at Funneswady, reported to the police having dropped a purse containing two pieces of gold, valued at Rs. 40, and some small pearls, valued at Rs. 10, on Monday last, somewhere about the Fort.

A Tiger About.—A correspondent writes to inform us that a tiger has been seen by several persons from time to time at Pangrad and neighbouring places during the day, and who is in the habit of prowling in the vicinity of houses during the nights. The brute killed a cow of Mr. Martin De Mello at Pangrad, and also one at a place between Gorai and Utan hills. Several other domestic quadrupeds, says our correspondent, have been carried away; and he adds that the police authorities ought to make some arrangements for killing the tiger.

An Over-zealous Policeman.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Maneckji Byramji Registrar, barrister-at-law, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on behalf of a Bhattia merchant, named Moolji Dayal, for a summons against a sepoy No. 1, of the C. Division, for wrongful confinement. It was stated that on the morning of the 29th ultimo, whilst complainant was going to the Fort carrying two pieces of English cloth, he was stopped by the sepoy near the Marwaree Bazaar, who asked him about the cloth, suspecting it was stolen. As the answers given by the complainant did not seem to satisfy the policeman, he took him into custody and marched him off to a police station. While in this predicament and degrading position the complainant was met by two of his friends. After being examined by a European police officer, he was released. The complainant stated that by this degrading treatment he had lost his reputation in the market, where he was now believed to be a thief. Mr. Crawley-Boevey examined the complainant and then granted the application for a summons.

The Lady Assistants in the Telephone Company.—The secretaries and agents for the Bombay Telephone Company, Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., entertained the young lady assistants of the firm, on Monday evening, at an evening party, at Malabar Hill. The entertainment was held in the bungalow of Mr. F. Raper, the Superintendent of the Company, and was quite a successful affair. Mr. Russell and Mr. and Mrs. Raper received their guests, who arrived shortly after nine o'clock. An impromptu ballroom was fitted up in the compound, the floor being a well canvased low wooden platform. The enclosure presented quite a pretty appearance. Not much was needed in the way of decorations, as it was an al-fresco, and the foliage around the hall with the pale moon above shedding its light on the scene below gave quite a charm to the spot. Dancing commenced early and was kept up with great vigour, notwithstanding the closeness of the weather. A champagne supper was served about midnight after which dancing was continued till the early hours of the morning. The company dispersed after Auld Lang Syne was sung, the young ladies joining in the chorus with much warmth and pleasure. Before leaving the bungalow three cheers were given for the hosts and hostess by the young gentlemen who had escorted the ladies to the party.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

A meeting of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Cursetji M. Setna in the chair. The following report was submitted:—

The directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders their thirteenth annual report of the working of the company's factories at the different stations, and from the annexed balance-sheet and statement of profit and losst will be observed that the net profit made by the company during the year ending 30th September, 1887, amounts to Rs. 90,788-12-1 Were it not for the competition existing between the press factories at Karanja, at which station (as well as at Mortizapur) where the pressing was done at very low rates, the profits of the company would have been much larger in proportion to the number of bales pressed this year. The number of bales pressed during the year, including the portion of the bales on joint working account, aggregates 108,887 as against 86,736 last year. The directors are glad to be able to announce to the shareholders that they have now entered into an agreement to work the company's presses at Karanja and Mortizapur on joint account with the Mofussil Company, Limited, and at Barsee, with the Indian Cotton Company, Limited. As stated in last year's report the factory at Karanja was completed before the season, and the cost of the building and plant including the cost of machinery transferred from the company's other stations amounting to Rs. 90,808-3-9 as shown in the accounts. During the year several other substantial repairs and renewals to presses at Julgaum and Barsee were made for increased facility in pressing. From the balance-sheet the shareholders will see that the original cost of the property as transferred from the late East India Press Company stands in the books at Rs. 1,76,000. And this has been brought forward from year to year without any reduction. It is considered advisable to write off at convenient times certain sums to reduce this account. The directors therefore purpose to divide the profits as follows:—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 130 per share, which will absorb Rs. 45,240; in reduction of cost of property originally transferred, Rs. 26,000; to bonus to company's employes, Rs. 2,500; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs.17,048-12-1;—total Rs. 90,788-12-1. It has come to the knowledge of the directors that another new Cotton Press Factory is to be started at Julgaum by the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, and it is feared that a good deal of competition is likely to result to the detriment of the factories already existing there. The shareholders are already aware that the board has lost one of their best colleagues in Mr. Vullubdass Waljee, whose untimely death is much to be deplored, as his valuable advice and assistance to the board greatly facilitated the company's affairs. The directors have appointed Mr. Geculdass Narronjee in his place, whose confirmation requires at your hands. Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

A dividend was declared and other resolutions were passed by the meeting as recommended in the above report. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

The Maharaja of Mysore.—This Madras Chief arrived at Allahabad by special train at 8-20 on Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. L. White King, Major Macintire, Major Martin and a large retinue of native gentlemen. Mr. A. J. Lawrence, the Commissioner of the Division, Mr H. W. Pike, C.S., Mr. Impey, C.S., Colonel Evans and a few others were present to receive his Highness, while the 13th Bengal Infantry furnished the guard-of-honour, with regimental colour and band, on the platform. His Highness was escorted to his residence by a detachment of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, and in the course of the afternoon paid a visit to Sir Auckland Colvin, who returned it later on. The Maharaja and his party leave for Calcutta this morning, and will visit Benares and Lucknow on the return journey.—*Pioneer*.

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

With the beginning of this year, the *Rast Goftar* has come out as an Anglo-Gujerati journal. As appears from an introductory article, the *Rast Goftar* was the first among the native papers to devote a portion of its columns to English articles. They commenced shortly after the troublous times of the mutiny, and continued for seven years, during which period the paper made great advance in its influence and position. The new feature, which is again introduced in the weekly, is expected to extend its sphere of importance. It appears to have been wisely arranged that the English and Gujerati columns of the *Rast Goftar* will be independent of one another, so that the one will not be a mere mechanical reproduction of the other. The articles which have already appeared in the first number of the new year have been characterized by moderation and good sense. We give below an extract from one on the Madras Congress:—

"Those who base their opposition to the Congress on the ground that the natives should begin by trying to put their own houses in order will be disarmed, to some extent, by the resolution to discuss social, as well as political, questions on this occasion. We take this to be a wise step on the part of the Congress Committee, as we think that our educated classes have not, as a whole, acquired that strength of character and moral courage, which are essential elements of domestic reform, as well as essential conditions of high state of political development. . . . . . We do not pitch our hopes very high on the practical results of the Congress; nor should we be supposed to endorse all that will be said there. Some foolish things and some wild denunciations were indulged in at the Calcutta Congress by one or two ardent enthusiasts, whom the *St. James's Gazette* would willingly place under the category of what it was once pleased to call "Black Radicals." It is only fair to say that their utterances were not at all regarded with approval by the large majority of their fellow-delegates in council assembled, and if, in consequence of the resolution to admit reporters this time to the Congress, vague denunciations uttered by some fiery youth come to be reported, a portion of the Anglo-Indian press will not be slow to turn such an unfortunate circumstance to account, by regarding it as a reflection of the spirit animating the whole body. With all the merits of British rule, and with all the blessings it has bestowed upon the land, its one serious drawback is that those who are entrusted with its administration in this country show, with but a few exceptions, a total lack of humane sympathy with the governed. Their exclusive nature, on the one hand, and the natural shyness and reserve of the natives on the other, keep them in ignorance of the innermost feelings of the people. Therefore, serious and well-organized attempts to give a voice to those feelings ought to receive encouragement from all who are interested in the good government of the country; and, happily, there are indications that the movement is not regarded with suspicion or distrust in the highest quarters."

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJI.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that the appreciative notification in the *Government Gazette* of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's services on his retirement from the magisterial bench is a fitting recognition of his merits as an official and a citizen. The *Bombay Gazette* has written a long leader on the career of the retired magistrate, enumerating the qualifications which have rendered him a popular official and a leading citizen. His services as a public man are by no means inconsiderable. He has taken an active part in the bodies constituted for the administration of local self-government. His career has proved useful both to the government and the public, and in recognition of his services the honours which have been bestowed upon him by Government are very great, some of them having been bestowed for the first time upon a native.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—We are very glad that our good and simple Governor lately went on foot, in company with none but a native aide-de-camp, through some of the lanes of Ahmedabad, in order to make himself personally acquainted with the sanitary wants of that city. This visit will give, no doubt, an impulse to the progress of sanitary reform in Ahmedabad. We hope Lord Reay will be pleased to pay a similar visit to some of the crowded parts of the capital city of Western India, where he will see for himself how indifferent the municipal authorities are to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—No previous Governor of Bombay had ever taken the trouble to make himself personally acquainted with the province of Gujerat, quite as much as Lord Reay, who was accompanied in his tour by Lady Reay. Ahmedabad, Idar, Kheda, Nariad, Vadtal, Godhra, Lunawada, and other remote towns have all taken pride in presenting the Governor with cordial addresses of welcome. Only the inhabitants of Sadra were disappointed, on account of the Governor's inability from ill-health to visit the town. His Excellency, however, sent to open the Scott College there his right hand and chief Councillor, Mr. Richey, and the energetic Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard. Great benefit must accrue to Gujerat from the Governor's tour. We may here call attention to a special account, sent by our correspondent, of Lord Reay's peregrinations in Ahmedabad. He went on foot to some of the foul and narrow lanes of that town, noting for himself its sanitary requirements, and what is more remarkable, he went out alone on his sacred mission, without informing any officials of his purpose.

SIR T. C. HOPE.

The *Gujerati* says:—Sir Theodore Hope, whose name is a household word in Gujerat, will leave these shores for ever this week, and thus India will lose one of its great friends and the Government an excellent councillor. We have the greatest respect for him, and taking his public career as a whole, we must say this plainly, that Gujerat will never again find such a friend and supporter as Sir Theodore Hope. Many men have made themselves famous in Gujerat, such as Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Taylor, among missionaries; Mr. Curtis and Dr. Buhler, among educationists; and Sir T. Hope and Mr. Peile, among collectors. But among all these Sir Theodore was quite a peculiar type of man. When he came out as an ordinary civilian from Haileybury College in the year 1853, no one could, of course, have foretold that he would prove of such value that the whole of India would be sorry for his retirement. When he joined the educational department of Gujerat, he was not satisfied with the state of the Gujerati and English schools of the province. As soon as peace had been restored after the mutiny, he devoted himself eagerly to the task of placing education in Gujerat on a better footing, and placed himself at the head of a committee of Gujerati scholars for the purpose of preparing the Gujerati series, which bears his name. We do not say that it is a perfect series in every way; but we do say that at the time of its publication it was regarded with admiration by many. But for Sir T. Hope, assisted by Rao Saheb Mahiputram, the Ahmedabad Training College would never have reached its present state of prosperity. He has done much to improve the condition of Gujerat, and "my Gujerat" and "my Gujerati," are words which even now he is fond of uttering. It was the desire of his heart to make Gujerat happy, and if any one from Gujerat ever went to see him in Simla or Calcutta, he used to regard the visit as quite welcome. We will notice in our next issue Sir T. C. Hope's career as a Collector and a Councillor.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association was held on Sunday, the 1st instant, at 1 p. m., in the Association Hall, to receive from the sub-committee the result arrived at of closing the new freight contract, when about sixty of the members were present. Mr. Damodher Thakersey Muljee was in the chair. The sub-committee having been empowered to close the new freight contract with any liner or liners, thought it advisable for the good of the trade in general to renew the contract with the four liners, viz., City, Anchor, Clan and Hall for a period of two years from the 1st instant to the 31st of December 1889, by virtue of which contract the dealers have to pay to the shipowners for each ton of 40 cubic feet measurement of piece-goods shipped at Liverpool for carriage to Bombay, including the cost of carriage from Manchester warehouse to the Liverpool wharf, the sum of twenty-five shillings and an additional payment of ten per cent. on the amount of such freight for primage, and for each ton shipped at the wharf at Glasgow, the sum of twenty shillings and an additional payment of ten per cent. on the amount of such freight for primage. The meeting terminated at 2-20 p.m., after thanking the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the sub-committee for bringing the contract to a successful result.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Service will be held on board the s.s. Dracona, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 3-8 per lb. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE LADY AITCHISON HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting of the Lady Aitchison Hospital was held in the Library of the Medical School, Lahore, on Thursday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock.

On Mrs. Lyall taking the chair, Dr. T. B. Brown read the report which is as follows:—

"At the end of the second half year, we bring to the notice of our friends the accounts of the Hospital progress of building and amount of money still required for building and endowment. We have received for the building fund Rs. 63,411-5-0. This includes interest on money invested, as well as donations. We have paid out of this fund, for incidental expenses, Rs. 1,400-5-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,011 for building the Hospital. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 62,733, so that we still need Rs. 722 for the building fund of the Hospital, and in addition we require about fourteen or fifteen thousand rupees for building quarters for the Resident Physician, House Surgeon and Lady Superintendent; also about Rs. 700 for building a dead house. These buildings were not estimated for before. We have received Rs. 10,055-12-2 for an endowment fund—from this we have expended Rs. 477-9-5, invested Rs. 7,400-0-0, and banked (30th September 1887) Rs. 2,178-2-9. In the receipts is included Rs. 1,770-2-4, collected by Lady Aitchison at home, and since the end of the half year she has sent Rs. 185-6-0 more. She has written to the Honorary Secretary to say she hopes to collect sufficient to endow one bed. The thanks of the Executive Committee and members of the association are due to Lady Aitchison for the great interest she has taken in this Hospital. We shall have to make a special effort and special collections for the endowment of the Hospital before it can be opened. Independent of what Government may grant, or what we may receive from monthly donations, grants from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, &c., we ought to have invested two lakhs of rupees to meet the expenses of patients' food, salaries and wages. There will be room for 42 in-patients, and out-patients will be seen for certain hours every day. The approximate expense of the establishment will be from 600 to 700 rupees a month. The expense for nursing and servants is heavy, as we have to have separate servants, &c., for Hindu and Muhammadan patients. It is hoped, however, that the expense for patients' food will never be quite the sum named, as many patients will doubtless come into the Hospital, who can afford to pay for their own food.

An Assistant Physician is very urgently needed, and this Committee may be called upon to pay, at any rate part, of her salary. She, when the quarters are built, will live in the Hospital compound. During the year between 7,000 and 7,500 out-patients have been seen at the present temporary Hospital, and 269 in-patients have been treated there. Seven major and ten minor operations have been performed. During the present year 1,478 visits have been made to poor patients in their own homes. Patients have come from great distances to be treated in this Hospital, and we have received many tokens of gratitude and good will. We shall be glad if more ladies will join the Ladies' Committee, or if to-day suggestions are made as to the best means of collecting the money for the various objects of the Association. You have heard how much we need to complete the building. A few friends, European or Native, or both, might guarantee that sum. Rupees 120 is sufficient to endow a bed for one year; Rs. 2,500 permanently; 39 beds remain to be endowed."

After the above report had been read in the Vernacular by Dr. Rahim Khan, Dr. Elizabeth Beilby said:—"I would ask to-day that something may be done towards getting the sum we require; and especially that some definite effort may be made towards collecting for the Endowment Fund; as we consider this is our most pressing need. It is true that the Hospital cannot be properly worked until we have the quarters for the resident staff. But though it will be impossible to use the entire Hospital for patients, until such quarters are built, still it is the wish of our Lady President and myself that, if the entire Hospital is finished and endowed before the quarters for the resident staff are ready, part of the main block of the Hospital should be used for that purpose, until separate quarters can be built. So while we do not wish you to forget or lose sight of the fact that Rs. 14,000 is needed for building, still the endowment of the Hospital is the need we would bring most strongly before you to-day. The Rs. 700 needed for a Dead House will, I am sure, be given without any difficulty. I would ask our Native friends to take a more personal interest in the work that is now being done in the temporary Hospital, and I am sure, if they would, many of the misunderstandings which now exist would be cleared away. You have heard the number of patients seen up to the end of September. Up to yesterday, the 28th instant, 8,093 out-patients have been seen. 341 in-patients, and 1,636 visits have been paid by me to the homes of poor patients. Two native dhaies also visit poor patients for home nursing; and at any time poor women can be attended for their confinement in their own homes free of charge, either by a senior female student, Native Dhai, or an English midwife, and in all cases of difficulty I go myself. It has been said that the Hospital is used only by either English or East Indian or low caste women. The facts are these: except under the most urgent circumstances, we never receive as in-patient an English or East Indian woman, and women from those classes do not come much to be out-patients. In the whole year we have not had more than 100, or at the most 150, from those classes. We never admit low caste women into the Hospital. During this year two women from the sweeper class have been treated by us as in-patients but they were put in a separate house in the compound and waited upon by a women of their own caste. One branch of our work is training women (Native, English and East Indian) for nurses. As these women are taught midwifery as well as general nursing, we hope, when they are trained, they will obtain work in private families. At present 2 Hindus, 1 Muhammadan, 2 native Christians, and 1 East Indian are being trained. We cannot engage more for want of funds. It costs Rs. 120 for the first year, and Rs. 140 for the second year to train a Hindu or Mohammadan nurse; Rs. 200 for the first year, and Rs. 220 for the second year to train an East Indian or English nurse. We pay for the washing of the nurses' clothes, and we give them quarters in the Hospital compound. We are obliged to pay the women even while they are being trained, as they all are depending upon their wages for their living. If any one present wishes to help in this, we shall be glad to receive their help. I have nothing more to say, except to ask you to bear this Hospital in mind, and to help us all you can."

A discussion then ensued as to the best means of collecting money required for the building and endowment of the Hospital. It was then resolved that the names of the following gentlemen be handed to the Executive Committee as willing to undertake the good work of collecting some of the required money:—Raja Hurbans Singh, Sheikh Nanak Buksh, Sirdar Barkat Ali Khan, Rai Mela Ram, Bhai Gurdial Singh and Bhai Nund Gopal.

The plans of the Hospital now in course of construction were then laid on the table, and those in attendance were invited to view the site.

Mrs. Lyall then left the building, and the proceedings closed.

RETIREMENTS IN 1888.

The following officers are liable to enforced retirement this year:—

Lieut-Gen H H A Wood, CB, Bombay SC, (5 years) March 31.

Major-Gen H C Anderson, Bengal SC, May 28.

The following staff appointments become vacant:—

DAQMG, Madras—Major G Henry, RE, March 14.

Divisional Command, Bengal—Lieut-Gen Sir N. Dillon, KCB, March 31.

DAAG, Bombay—Major W H Lyster, Bombay SC, April 26.

DAQMG, Bengal—Capt St J Michell, Bengal SC, June 1.

DAAG, for Musketry, Bengal—Major F G A Wiehe, 68th Foot, June 20.

AAG, for Musketry—Major H E P Thomas, 15th Foot, July 5.

Brigade-Major, Bengal—Major F C Barton, Bengal SC, July 15.

Brigade Command, Bengal—Col C I East, CB, h-p, July 30.

DQMG, Madras—Lieut-Col D J S McLeod, HMIF, Oct 5.

AAG, Bengal—Col G de C Morton, 6th Foot, Oct. 28.

DAAG for Musketry, Bengal—Capt A J Wright, 30th Foot, Oct 31.

Brigade Command, Bombay—Col Sir O V Tanner, Bombay SC, Nov 1.

The following departmental officers become liable to retirement:—

Chaplains' Department—Rev R H Bullock, Dec 13; Rev T Molesworth, Dec 31.

Commissariat and Transport Staff:—Commy-Gen A Clerk, Dec 22; Dep Commy-Gen J W Murray, April 1.

Medical Staff:—Surgeons-General—J Irvine, MD, April 13; H T Read, VC, CB, Sept 20; H B Hassard, CB, Nov 29. Brigade-Surgeons—W B Ramsbottom, Jan 23; J Mackenzie, MD, Feb 24; H C Herbert, March 23; T Rudd, MD, June 6. Surgeons-Major—G Perry, May 13; A Morphew, June 19; W B Lane, Sept 3.

Ordnance Store Department:—Deputy Commy-Gen of Ordnance—N R Raven, Nov 30. Assist-Commy-Gen of Ordnance—T J Rawnsley, Jan 8; P J C Flynn, May 25; W Booth, June 22.

Pay Department:—Col and Chief Paymrs.—I E Longden, Nov 12; G M Davidson, Dec 25. Lieut-Cols and Staff Paymrs—F F Fereday, May 4; R Wolfe, May 28; G L Cuming, June 30.

Veterinary Department:—1st class Vet-Surg—J W B Skoulding, March 18.

UPPER BURMA FIELD FORCE

The following is the proposed distribution of troops in Upper Burma after the 1st April 1888:—

Troops.

Artillery.—No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery and No. 7-1 Cinque Ports Division, R.A.

Cavalry.—1st Madras Lancers and 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

British Infantry.—10th, 12th and 33rd Bengal Infantry; 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry; 1st Beluchis; 6th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 27th and 32nd Madras Infantry.

Sappers and Miners.—No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers; No. 2 Company Queen's Own Madras Sappers and No. 1 Company Burmese Sappers.

The following list shows the proposed location of the troops, but the distribution of the brigades has not yet been fixed, nor has it been determined where to locate the head-quarters and four companies of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Mandalay and surrounding districts as required.—7-1 Cinque Ports, R. A.; No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery; 3 Squadrons, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry; Royal Mountain Fusiliers; Head-quarters and 5 Companies; No. 2 Company Q. O. Sappers; No. 1 Company Burmese Sappers; 6th and 15th Madras Infantry, 4 Companies; 16th and 32nd Madras Infantry.

May-Myo.—3 Companies, Royal Minster Fusiliers; Head-quarters and 3½ Companies, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry.

Pyntha.—Half Company, 42nd Gurkhas.

Sagaing.—15th Madras Infantry, 4 Companies.

Shwebo.—27th Madras Infantry, Head-quarters and 3 Companies.

Ye-U.—1 Squadron, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry; 3 Companies, 27th Madras Infantry.

Kyaukmyaung.—1 Company, 27th Madras Infantry.

Htigaing.—4 Companies, 6th Madras Infantry.

Bernard-Myo.—2nd Cheshire Regiment, Headquarters and 4 Companies; 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, 3 Companies; No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers.

Shwenyaungbyu.—1 Company, 42nd Gurkhas.

Thabeitkyin.—1 Company, 27th Madras Infantry.

Bhamo.—2 Guns, 7-1 Cinque Ports Division, R. A.; No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery; 2nd Cheshire Regiment, 4 Companies; 12th Bengal Infantry.

Kendat.—2 Companies, 10th Bengal Infantry.

Paungbyan.—2 Companies, 10th Bengal Infantry.

Meiktila.—1st Beluchis, Head-quarters and 4 Companies; 1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Pyabwe—2 Companies, British Infantry, (not yet named); 13th Madras Infantry, 4 Companies and head-quarters.

Pymenana.—13th Madras Infantry, Wing.

Fort Stedman.—2 Companies, British Infantry, (not yet named), 1st Beluchis, Wing.

Shamangne.—1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Myingyan.—1st Rifle Brigade, 2 Companies; 10th Madras Infantry, Head-quarters, Wing; 1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Pokoko.—(This force will be considered a reserve for the Chindwin). Head-quarter Wing, 10th Bengal Infantry; Head-quarters and 1 Squadron, 1st Madras Lancers.

Pagan.—2 Companies, 10th Madras Infantry; 1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Salem.—1 Company, 1st Rifle Brigade; 2 Companies, 10th Madras Infantry.

Minbu.—1 Company, 1st Rifle Brigade; Head-quarter Wing, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Migwanye.—1 Company, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Taungdwingyi.—2 Companies, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

HORNED MEN IN AFRICA.

Surgeon J. J. Lamprey, Army Medical Staff, writes to the *British Medical Journal*:—

In a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy on December 11, 1882, by Professor Alexander Macalister, F. R. S., of Cambridge, upon the existence of "horned men in Africa," several interesting details are given of one case, which was the only one regarding which he had information. As it has been my good fortune to see and carefully examine three persons from different localities in Western Africa having the same physical peculiarities, I proceed to give particulars of them. The first horned man I had an opportunity of observing was a Fantee, named Cofea, aged about 32 years, from the little village of Amaquanta, in the Wassan territory. He had a prominent clearly-defined bony development of the infra-orbital ridge of both maxillary bones. The skin, which was perfectly healthy, was quite free over these knobs, and was not abnormally stretched. The second horned man I saw was a long-faced youth, aged about 18 years, named Quassie Jabin, from the town of Bontoooo, in the Gamin territory, and not a kinsman of the first one. He also possessed a well-marked bony exostosis or knob-like growth of the infra-orbital ridges of the maxillary bones. The state of the skin over this horn or prominence was normal and in no way attached, nor was there any impairment in the sense of smell. From a statement made by him through a Fantee interpreter, I gathered that this horn-like growth had been in existence as long as he could remember. The third and last case of a horned man was that of Cudjo Danso, aged about 20 years, whom I sketched early in the month of December, 1877 at Cape Coast Castle. He also was a long-faced negro, having a well-marked bony growth of the infra-orbital ridge of the maxillary bones. He stated, through an interpreter, that as far as he was aware, this horn-like knob had grown of itself; it certainly had grown larger as he became older. It gave him no inconvenience; he could see and smell perfectly. The skin over this exostosis was perfectly free, and in no way adherent to the bones of the face. He was not aware of any other possessing a similar deformity, nor had he received a wound or blow in the face. It grew of itself, and had not been artificially produced. I have not observed a similar fulness in others; and from inquiries which I have made, no information tends to confirm the statements that any large number, or tribe of persons similarly affected, are to be found in Western Africa, or the conjecture that any artificial means have been used to produce this deformity.

AN ARISTOCRATIC DIVORCE CASE.

In the London Divorce Court on Saturday, Dec. 10, the case of Trevanion *v.* Trevanion came before Sir James Hannen. It was a petition presented by Mrs Florence Eva Trevanion, a lady of fortune, the daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, the President of the House of Representatives at Sydney, praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Hugh Arundel Trevanion.

Mrs. Florence Eva Trevanion said she was married to the respondent on the 10th of June 1882. There were three children. The marriage was unknown to her family until an hour after the ceremony had been performed. She was at the time 26 years of age, and her husband 22.

Sir James Hannen: What was your husband?

Petitioner.—A barrister, my Lord.

After the marriage there was a settlement made regarding her fortune. In 1883 they were living in London. The respondent at that time treated her with the greatest cruelty. They were living at Albert Mansions. In the month of April he knocked her down, pulled her out of bed, and cut her left eye open. That was a week after her baby was born. In 1884 the respondent came home intoxicated and again assaulted her. In 1884 they were in Ireland on a visit to her sister. Here the respondent again beat her and gave her a black eye. In 1886 they were living at Teignmouth. Here the respondent's conduct was very violent. He came home late. She asked him where he had been, and he told her that it was no business of hers. He gave her on that occasion another black eye. She had three black eyes during the time she lived with the respondent. In October 1887 at Teignmouth the respondent kicked her violently, and his conduct was so outrageous that she had to leave him. After that she found a letter in the respondent's pocket book which revealed to her the improper conduct of the respondent with a young woman, named Evelyn Savage, but she forgave him that on the promise that he would treat her better. On the 9th of October he again committed a violent assault on her, and also on the 10th. She was then compelled to leave him; and she went to her father's house in Kensington, where she was attended by Dr. Merriman, and was confined to her bed for ten days. The respondent had been convicted of two assaults on her before the Magistrate at Teignmouth, and was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks.

Dr. Merriman, the medical attendant of Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper, proved the serious nature of the injuries the petitioner had sustained. She was bruised all over her body. The marks appeared to have been caused by kicking and pinching.

Evelyn Savage proved the misconduct of the respondent. She said she had given birth to a child of which Mr. Trevanion was the father.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children of the marriage.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers.' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

FUNERAL OF A REMARKABLE FRENCHWOMAN.

The funeral of the late Madame Boicaut, the proprietress of the Bon Marche, was fixed to take place at noon on Tuesday, December 13, in the Church of St Thomas D'Aquin, hard by the Rue de Bac, in which her large establishment and her private residence are situated. Crowds thronged to the spot, although it was an open secret that it would be absolutely impossible for those persons who were not provided with cards to approach the sacred edifice. But the Bon Marche is a Parisian institution, and the name of Madame Boucicaut is almost a household word, so people hastened to the Rue de Bac, intent on obtaining a glimpse of the vast *cortege*. So large, indeed, was the procession, that it took fully half an hour to reach the church, a distance of only a few hundred yards. The funeral was of the first class—that is to say, the hearse, which was covered with silver ornaments, was drawn by six horses tastefully caparisoned. The employes of the Bon Marche, male and female, 3,000 in number followed, and there was a vast concourse of mourning coaches. The church, which is of a fair size, was illuminated with hundreds of tapers, the walls and the ceiling being lined with black draperies relieved by the letter "B" and palms. A notable exception had for once been made to the usual practice of hanging sable curtains about the church. In this instance due attention was paid to the architectural effect, the draperies following every line and pillar as if they had been originally fitted to them. Black was to be seen everywhere, not only on the altar and the pulpit, but every chair had its sable covering, and it was soon evident that no pains had been spared by the relatives and employes in the effort to give a striking tribute of affection and esteem to one whose loss is so widely deplored. After the coffin—which was covered with velvet—had been placed on the catafalque, those who had been selected to attend the service filed in. About a hundred men, representing the different departments of the establishment, walked up the chancel attired in evening dress, and each carrying a superb wreath. Others of the more favoured employes of both sexes took their seats on either side of the church, but the great majority were obliged to remain in the square without, three sides of which were lined with the coachmen, porters, and messengers in their bright blue liveries. It was easy to see how deeply all were affected. The service, which was relieved throughout with superb music, was very impressive, and it is a fact worth noting for its rarity, that not the slightest attempt was made to get up even a whispered conversation while any of the hymns are being sung. As the *cortege* reformed at the door of the church, the crowd in the square, and in the Boulevard Saint-Germain close by could have been counted by many thousands. Traffic in the neighbourhood was completely at a standstill, and many of the trams which run along the boulevard were obliged to wait for some time until they could move on. The body was interred at the Mont Parnasse Cemetery, in the vault where Madame Boucicaut's husband—the founder of the Bon Marche—was buried some years ago.

GREAT BEQUESTS.

I may point out that Madame Boucicaut was not a mere business woman who prospered in her generation. She was a philanthropist in the broadest sense of the term. In her life-time she devoted millions of francs to the welfare of her employes, and to charitable purposes generally, and in her will she has crowned the many good works which had won her so much affection and respect. She has left over £10,000 sterling for the founding of three asylums in the neighbourhood of Lille, Rouen, and Chalon-sur-Saone; £40,000 have been bequeathed to an association of young workmen; her property at Fontenay aux Roses, valued at a similar figure, will henceforth be devoted to those persons connected with her establishment who may be recovering from illness, or who may require rest and repose. Fully two-thirds of a million pounds have been left in legacies to the employes of the Bon Marche, not one of whom has been forgotten. To the various societies for the benefit of painters and sculptors, musicians, actors, inventors, teachers, and even for the aid of destitute Parisian journalists, legacies in each case amounting to 100,000 francs have been bequeathed. M. Pasteur, in addition to the £6,000 already given him, receives £4,000. Nor are these the only items of a will which shows how to the last Madame Boucicaut sympathised with those whom business relations had brought into contact with her; how she consulted scrupulously their welfare, and strove to make a provision for their future. Little wonder, then, that thousands of persons belonging to all classes turned out this morning to see her borne to her last home.

A HUMBLE BEGINNING.

Madame Boucicaut, the daughter of a washerwoman, and herself, for a long course of years, a shop-girl in Le Petit St. Thomas, where she met her husband Aristide Boucicault, must long be remembered for her deeds of charity and intelligent munificence. Both her husband and only son died before her, but her strong sense of duty and her energy of character made her bear up against her afflictions, and remain at her post for the good of the poor. On coming to Paris more than forty-five years ago, an illiterate peasant girl, Madame Boucicaut became a saleswoman in the Petit St. Thomas, in the Rue du Bac. She was twenty-eight years old. Her husband belonged to a much better family; but he and she fell in love with each other, and to work together at the same counter determined to set up in business on their own account. She and her husband were friends of the poor—she, because she had been herself in the lowest depth of poverty; and he, because he was just and kind. At this period of her career there was a good deal of distress in Paris, and she made a resolution to sell as near to cost price as she possibly could afford to poor folk. There were many slums on the edge of the river filled with shanty tenements, all of which have disappeared. Their denizens became the customers of the shop, and she provided a special class of goods which were on sale every Saturdaay evening. This determination brought its own reward, and the miserable shop was brought up to such a pitch of prosperity that its proprietors bought the house next door, and one by one many others, until they owned a whole block. This block they demolished not many years ago, and on its site stands the palatial Bon Marche, the annual business of which ranges from eight to ten millions sterling Madame Boucicaut was so fully the partner of her husband that when he died everything went on as in his lifetime, with however, this difference, that money flowed more freely into works of beneficence. "I have no near relations," she once said, "and no happiness, unless in what I enjoy in the pleasures of those I help."

THE SCHEME OF THE BON MARCHE.

M. Boucicaut in 1876—a year before his death—devised a system by which the employes might participate in the profits of the *Bon Marche*, and since then his widow has further extended and consolidated the system. At present the *Bon Marche* consists of what in England has been called a partnership of labour. It has a capital of twenty million francs, of which 12,500,000 francs forms Madame Boucicaut's share. The present arrangement is that of a simple partnership *en comandite*, but there is an arrangement that on the event which has now occurred—the death of the foundress—the concern is to be transformed into a *comandite par actions*—a limited liability company. The *Prevoyance Boucicaut* is for the benefit of all employes of five years' standing, and forms a bonus upon the total amount of their earnings. The *Societe Civil du Bon Marche* was formed in August 1886, and is intended to sustain and defend when necessary the rights of the commercial corporation already named. This society has the power to acquire at the fixed price of 14,000,000 francs the house and fixtures of the firm, valued at 18 million francs. The *Societe Civile* has also the first right to acquire the share of Madame Boucicaut. The *caisse des retraites* is a pension fund, to which Madame Boucicaut not very long ago made a donation of five million francs. It will thus be seen that the *Bon Marche*, whilst owing its initiative to the individual effort of its founders, has already been in fact transformed into an industrial associations, and, in accordance with the wishes of both Monsieur and Madame Boucicaut, will now become a joint-stock affair, in which the shares will be held wholly or in great part by those who are actually carrying it.

THE BURIAL HORRORS OF GREAT CITIES.

The horrors of Metropolitan cemeteries were described by Dr Danford Thomas, one of the Middlesex coroners, and several other authorities, in almost sickening detail at a meeting of the Burial Reform Association which was held in St Paul's Chapter-House on Monday, December 12. One of the speakers described the mode of interment practised at the City of London Cemetery at Ilford, where the bodies of those who are not wealthy enough to furnish separate graves are placed in layers of about twenty each, in a trench sixty feet long by sixteen feet deep. Each layer is concealed by three inches of earth, and row upon row is piled up until a mass of some 300 bodies have been deposited, when the whole are covered over with soil. It seems incredible that such an abomination should be permitted in this age of sanitation; but still more extraordinary is the fact that in Brompton Cemetery, which was recommended to be closed in 1856, and which is now the centre of a crowded neighbourhood, interments are still continued, of which ample evidence is given to the surrounding residents by the horribly tainted condition of the air.

MORE PRIVILEGES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

The Duke of Cambridge (as the result of the reports made to the War Office upon the greater liberty allowed experimentally to soldiers during the last nine months) has just ordered the following important privileges in regard to soldiers to be permanently added to the Queen's regulation for the Army:—

Passes may be granted under the following regulations to well-conducted soldiers to enable them to visit their friends or to remain out after hours. Non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant may remain out of barracks up to twelve o'clock p.m. without special permission. If they wish to remain out after that hour they must obtain leave from their commanding officer, but they are not required to have passes within the limits of the garrison in which they are quartered. If they proceed beyond these limits, they must be provided with passes on the proper form. Passes should not be granted for periods of absence exceeding one week. For longer periods a furlough is necessary. Non-commissioned officers below the rank of sergeant and very good man with one or more good conduct badges, or who have had no entry in the company defaulter book during the last twelve months, may be granted permanent passes up to twelve o'clock p.m. Well conducted recruits may be granted passes to visit their friends once a month, or oftener if possible, from after the last drill on Friday until tattoo on Sunday. there are no Sunday trains their passes may extend till after the arrival of the first train on Monday. Passes up to midnight will be granted by officers commanding troops batteries, and companies; those longer periods must be signed by the commanding officer. Admonition will not count as an entry.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 31.)

Legislative Department.

The Govr-Genl has been pleased to nominate Mr F M Halliday, of the Bengal C S, to be an Addl Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of of making Laws and Regulations.

Home Department.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Pandit Rama Shankar to be a Member of the Statutory C S in the Bengal Presdy, and to attach him as Asst-Magte and Collr to the N-W P and Oudh.

The services of Lieut F T Williams, 26th Mad Infy, Asst Comr, Burma, on probation, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The Honble Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, KCSI, CIE, resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India, on the 23rd inst.

The services of Surgn A Silcock, MB, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the C P.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab:—

Surgn C J Bamber, I M S, Medical Officer, 5th Benl Infy.

Surgn H Hendley, I M S, Medical Officer, 7th Benl Cavy.

The Hon Romesh Chunder Mitter, B L, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months and twenty days, with effect from the 3rd Jan, 1881, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Foreign Department.

Mr H Harrison, Comdt of H H the Gaekwar's Local Battn at Dhari, held the appointment of Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda in charge of Okhamandal, and Comdt of the Wagheer Corps substantive *pro tempore* from the 15th Oct to the 7th Nov 1887 both days inclusive.

Mr F L Petre, CS, Offg Pol Agent of the 2nd class and First Asst to the Gov-Genl's Agent, in Central India is granted furlough for one year.

The following promotion and appointment are made in the Berar Commission consequent on the death of Lieut Col R S Thompson, lately an Asst Comr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist.

Saiyid Shams-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadur, Asst Comr of the 3rd class, to be an Asst Comr of the 2nd class, with effect from the 18th Aug 1887.

Lieut R D C Davies, B S C, Asst Cant Magte at Mhow, to be an Asst Comr of the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Nov 1887.

Capt E R Penrose, Pol Asst of the 3rd clas, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Asst to the Resdt, and to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad.

Lieut-Col E W Smyth, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 31st Regt, Ben Infy, is appointed to officiate as Comdt of the Bhopal Battn, with effect from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col G R Peart, or until further orders.

Military Department.

Hyderabad Contingent—6th Infantry.—Lt. F W C Turner, Mid Regt, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be officiating W O, on probation, with effect from the 11th Dec, 1887.

Native Army—11th Bengal Lancers.—Jemdr Natthu Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No 87 of 1886, is confirmed in that rank.

Staff Corps.—Lieut George Henry Cooper Colomb, Liverpool Regt, W O, 1st Battn, 4th Goorkha Regt, is admitted to the Ben S C from the 16th Aug, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Benl S C with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Charnock Ingleby Harrison Williamson, York L I, W O 26th Benl Infy.—22nd March, 1886.

Lieut Charles Gordon Prendergast, Oxford L I, officiating W O, 4th P I Punjab Frontier Force, 29th April, 1886.

Lieut James Fearnley Stewart, Scottish Rifles, officiating Squadn Officer, 17th Ben Cavy, 11th May, 1886.

Lieut Sylvester Bertram Grimston, Liverpool Regt, officiating Squadn Officer, 18th Benl Lanc, 12th May, 1886.

Lieut N J H Powell, E S Regt, and W C Blair, Suffolk Regt, have been posted to the Bengal, instead of to the Madras and Bo S C respective, as therein notified.

Lieut George Kempthorne Watts, to be Capt, vice Capt T H S Biddulph, resigned, dated 1st December, 1887.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Surgn-Major A Barclay, MB, Secy to the Surgn-Genl with the Govt of India (mc) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, under the leaves rules for the S C, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Lieut M T Thompson, Beng SC, 1st Battn, 4th Goorkha Regt, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service, 10th year commenced 11th May, 1887.

Lieut C Jackson, Beng SC, 3rd Ben Cavy, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service, 8 year, commenced 11th Aug 1887.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:

Lieut-Coll Alfred Thornton Davis, Genl List, Infy, 10th Feb. 1888.

Lieut.Col Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson, Genl List, Cavy.—31st Dec. 1887.

Hony Lieut-Col and Dept Comy John Robertson, C I E, Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st Dec. 1887.

Mr A M Joseph, Asst Engr. I M, is granted 9 months' furlough in India, (m.c.) with effect from the 16th July.

Public Works Department.

The services of Mr A R Macdonald, Asst Eng 1st grade, State Railways, employed under the B B and C I R Company, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Gwalior State.

Mr T W Grant, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*, State Railyways is granted special leave for one year, under the terms of P W D letter No 1940-41 G. dated 3rd Oct 1887, in continuation of the furlough granted him by the Dir Gen of Railways in Notification No 27 dated 1st March, 1887.

Major A S W Conneor, B.S.C, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Central India.

Mr C T Evans, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, N W P and Oudh, temporarily employed in Beluchistan is retransferred to the N W P and Oudh.

Lieut Alain Chartier de Lot Biniere Joly, R E, is appointed to the Dep as an Asst Eng 2nd grade, but will remain at the disposal of the Mily Dept till such time as his services can be made available.

Lieut E Houston, R E, is appointed to the Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st Jany 1886.

Col C H Luard, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd class, State Railways, is granted special leave for two months under the terms of P W D No 1940-41 G, dated 3rd Oct, 1887, in extension of the furlough already granted him.

The services of the undermentioned officers attached to State Railways are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept for employment in the Mily Works Dept:—

Major W W R Whiteford, RE, Ex Engr, 2nd grade.
Lieut S L Craster, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.
Lieut E W Walton, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Capt W A Tyndall has been appointed by H M's Secy of State to be Comdr of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept Steamer Patrick Stewart. He reported his arrival in India on the 17th October, 1887.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Departure of Lord Reay for Calcutta, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Persia (s), from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Busreh ; Scottish Isles (ship), Liverpool ; Sierra Cordona (ship), Cardiff ; John Davie (barque), Mauritius ; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hatch got his head injured on Monday, at the Tardeo Road, his brougham having ran into the gutter on the horses becoming restive.

A PRINCELY DONATION.—The Rev. H. Pereira, Chaplain of Bhownugger, acknowledges, with many thanks the receipt of Rs. 200 from H. H. the Maharajah of Bhownugger towards his chapel fund.

ARRIVAL OF CONVICTS.—Thirty-two convicts were landed from the s.s. Assyria yesterday from Kurrachee, and were conveyed under a police escort to H. M.'s House of Correction at Byculla.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY.—At the meeting of the members to be held this afternoon, Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., the Collector of Thana, will read a paper on "The Bis-Cobra."

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Jamkunday, accompanied by twenty-five armed followers, arrived at the Byculla Railway Station, on Monday. He has taken up his residence at Sooparibaug Road, Parel.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCKS.—A minstrel entertainment will be given at the above institute by the combined troupes of the s.s. Bengal and the Mazagon Amateur Minstrels, to-morrow, Thursday, commencing at 8 p.m.

LOST PROPERTY.—Wamon Madhowjee, a merchant, living at Funneswady, reported to the police having dropped a purse containing two pieces of gold, valued at Rs. 40, and some small pearls, valued at Rs. 10, on Monday last, somewhere about the Fort.

A TIGER ABOUT.—A correspondent writes to inform us that a tiger has been seen by several persons from time to time at Pangrad and neighbouring places during the day, and who is in the habit of prowling in the vicinity of houses during the nights. The brute killed a cow of Mr. Martin De Mello at Pangrad, and also one at a place between Gorai and Utan hills. Several other domestic quadrupeds, says our correspondent, have been carried away ; and he adds that the police authorities ought to make some arrangements for killing the tiger.

AN OVER-ZEALOUS POLICEMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Maneckji Byramji Registrar, barrister-at-law, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on behalf of a Bhattia merchant, named Moolji Dayal, for a summons against a sepoy No. 1, of the C. Division, for wrongful confinement. It was stated that on the morning of the 29th ultimo, whilst complainant was going to the Fort carrying two pieces of English cloth, he was stopped by the sepoy near the Marwaree Bazaar, who asked him about the cloth, suspecting it was stolen. As the answers given by the complainant did not seem to satisfy the policeman, he took him into custody and marched him off to a police station. While in this predicament and degrading position the complainant was met by two of his friends. After being examined by a European police officer, he was released. The complainant stated that by this degrading treatment he had lost his reputation in the market, where he was now believed to be a thief. Mr. Crawley-Boevey examined the complainant and then granted the application for a summons.

THE LADY ASSISTANTS IN THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.—The secretaries and agents for the Bombay Telephone Company, Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., entertained the young lady assistants of the firm, on Monday evening, at an evening party, at Malabar Hill. The entertainment was held in the bungalow of Mr. F. Raper, the Superintendent of the Company, and was quite a successful affair. Mr. Russell and Mr. and Mrs. Raper received their guests, who arrived shortly after nine o'clock. An impromptu ballroom was fitted up in the compound, the floor being a well canvased low wooden platform. The enclosure presented quite a pretty appearance. Not much was needed in the way of decorations, as it was an alfresco, and the foliage around the hall with the pale moon above shedding its light on the scene below gave quite a charm to the spot. Dancing commenced early and was kept up with great vigour, notwithstanding the closeness of the weather. A champagne supper was served about midnight after which dancing was continued till the early hours of the morning. The company dispersed after Auld Lang Syne was sung, the young ladies joining in the chorus with much warmth and pleasure. Before leaving the bungalow three cheers were given for the hosts and hostess by the young gentlemen who had escorted the ladies to the party.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

A MEETING of this company was held yesterday, Mr. Cursetji M. Setna in the chair. The following report was submitted :—

The directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders their thirteenth annual report of the working of the company's factories at the different stations, and from the annexed balance-sheet and statement of profit and lossit will be observed that the net profit made by the company during the year ending 30th September, 1887, amounts to Rs. 90,788-12-1 Were it not for the competition existing between the press factories at Karanja, at which station (as well as at Mortizapur) where the pressing was done at very low rates, the profits of the company would have been much larger in proportion to the number of bales pressed this year. The number of bales pressed during the year, including the portion of the bales on joint working account, aggregates 108,887 as against 86,736 last year. The directors are glad to be able to announce to the shareholders that they have now entered into an agreement to work the company's presses at Karanja and Mortizapur on joint account with the Mofussil Company, Limited, and at Barsee, with the Indian Cotton Company, Limited. As stated in last year's report the factory at Karanja was completed before the season, and the cost of the building and plant including the cost of machinery transferred from the company's other stations amounting to Rs. 90,808-3-9 as shown in the accounts. During the year several other substantial repairs and renewals to presses at Julgaum and Barsee were made for increased facility in pressing. From the balance-sheet the shareholders will see that the original cost of the property as transferred from the late East India Press Company stands in the books at Rs. 1,76,000. And this has been brought forward from year to year without any reduction. It is considered advisable to write off at convenient times certain sums to reduce this account. The directors therefore purpose to divide the profits as follows :—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 130 per share, which will absorb Rs. 45,240 ; in reduction of cost of property originally transferred, Rs. 26,000 ; to bonus to company's employes, Rs. 2,500 ; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs.17,048-12-1 ;—total Rs. 90,788-12-1. It has come to the knowledge of the directors that another new Cotton Press Factory is to be started at Julgaum by the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, and it is feared that a good deal of competition is likely to result to the detriment of the factories already existing there. The shareholders are already aware that the board has lost one of their best colleagues in Mr. Vullubdass Waljee, whose untimely death is much to be deplored, as his valuable advice and assistance to the board greatly facilitated the company's affairs. The directors have appointed Mr. Geculdass Narronjee in his place, whose confirmation requires at your hands. Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

A dividend was declared and other resolutions were passed by the meeting as recommended in the above report. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—This Madras Chief arrived at Allahabad by special train at 8-20 on Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. L. White King, Major Macintire, Major Martin and a large retinue of native gentlemen. Mr. A. J. Lawrence, the Commissioner of the Division, Mr H. W. Pike, C.S., Mr. Impey, C.S., Colonel Evans and a few others were present to receive his Highness, while the 13th Bengal Infantry furnished the guard-of-honour, with regimental colour and band, on the platform. His Highness was escorted to his residence by a detachment of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, and in the course of the afternoon paid a visit to Sir Auckland Colvin, who returned it later on. The Maharaja and his party leave for Calcutta this morning, and will visit Benares and Lucknow on the return journey.—*Pioneer.*

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld. Bombay and Poona.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

WITH the beginning of this year, the *Rast Goftar* has come out as an Anglo-Gujerati journal. As appears from an introductory article, the *Rast Goftar* was the first among the native papers to devote a portion of its columns to English articles. They commenced shortly after the troublous times of the mutiny, and continued for seven years, during which period the paper made great advance in its influence and position. The new feature, which is again introduced in the weekly, is expected to extend its sphere of importance. It appears to have been wisely arranged that the English and Gujerati columns of the *Rast Goftar* will be independent of one another, so that the one will not be a mere mechanical reproduction of the other. The articles which have already appeared in the first number of the new year have been characterized by moderation and good sense. We give below an extract from one on the Madras Congress :—

"Those who base their opposition to the Congress on the ground that the natives should begin by trying to put their own houses in order will be disarmed, to some extent, by the resolution to discuss social, as well as political, questions on this occasion. We take this to be a wise step on the part of the Congress Committee, as we think that our educated classes have not, as a whole, acquired that strength of character and moral courage, which are essential elements of domestic reform, as well as essential conditions of high state of political development. . . . . . We do not pitch our hopes very high on the practical results of the Congress ; nor should we be supposed to endorse all that will be said there. Some foolish things and some wild denunciations were indulged in at the Calcutta Congress by one or two ardent enthusiasts, whom the *St. James's Gazette* would willingly place under the category of what it was once pleased to call "Black Radicals." It is only fair to say that their utterances were not at all regarded with approval by the large majority of their fellow-delegates in council assembled, and if, in consequence of the resolution to admit reporters this time to the Congress, vague denunciations uttered by some fiery youth come to be reported, a portion of the Anglo-Indian press will not be slow to turn such an unfortunate circumstance to account, by regarding it as a reflection of the spirit animating the whole body. With all the merits of British rule, and with all the blessings it has bestowed upon the land, its one serious drawback is that those who are entrusted with its administration in this country show, with but a few exceptions, a total lack of humane sympathy with the governed. Their exclusive nature, on the one hand, and the natural shyness and reserve of the natives on the other, keep them in ignorance of the innermost feelings of the people. Therefore, serious and well-organized attempts to give a voice to those feelings ought to receive encouragement from all who are interested in the good government of the country ; and, happily, there are indications that the movement is not regarded with suspicion or distrust in the highest quarters."

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJI.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that the appreciative notification in the *Government Gazette* of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's services on his retirement from the magisterial bench is a fitting recognition of his merits as an official and a citizen. The *Bombay Gazette* has written a long leader on the career of the retired magistrate, enumerating the qualifications which have rendered him a popular official and a leading citizen. His services as a public man are by no means inconsiderable. He has taken an active part in the bodies constituted for the administration of local self-government. His career has proved useful both to the government and the public, and in recognition of his services the honours which have been bestowed upon him by Government are very great, some of them having been bestowed for the first time upon a native.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—We are very glad that our good and simple Governor lately went on foot, in company with none but a native aide-de-camp, through some of the lanes of Ahmedabad, in order to make himself personally acquainted with the sanitary wants of that city. This visit will give, no doubt, an impulse to the progress of sanitary reform in Ahmedabad. We hope Lord Reay will be pleased to pay a similar visit to some of the crowded parts of the capital city of Western India, where he will see for himself how indifferent the municipal authorities are to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.

The *Rast Goftar* says :—No previous Governor of Bombay had ever taken the trouble to make himself personally acquainted with the province of Gujerat, quite as much as Lord Reay, who was accompanied in his tour by Lady Reay. Ahmedabad, Idar, Kheda, Nariad, Vadtal, Godhra, Lunawada, and other remote towns have all taken pride in presenting the Governor with cordial addresses of welcome. Only the inhabitants of Sadra were disappointed, on account of the Governor's inability from ill-health to visit the town. His Excellency, however, sent to open the Scott College there his right hand and chief Councillor, Mr. Richey, and the energetic Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard. Great benefit must accrue to Gujerat from the Governor's tour. We may here call attention to a special account, sent by our correspondent, of Lord Reay's peregrinations in Ahmedabad. He went on foot to some of the foul and narrow lanes of that town, noting for himself its sanitary requirements, and what is more remarkable, he went out alone on his sacred mission, without informing any officials of his purpose.

SIR T. C. HOPE.

THE *Gujerati* says :—Sir Theodore Hope, whose name is a household word in Gujerat, will leave these shores for ever this week, and thus India will lose one of its great friends and the Government an excellent councillor. We have the greatest respect for him, and taking his public career as a whole, we must say this plainly, that Gujerat will never again find such a friend and supporter as Sir Theodore Hope. Many men have made themselves famous in Gujerat, such as Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Taylor, among missionaries ; Mr. Curtis and Dr. Buhler, among educationists ; and Sir T. Hope and Mr. Peile, among collectors. But among all these Sir Theodore was quite a peculiar type of man. When he came out as an ordinary civilian from Haileybury College in the year 1853, no one could, of course, have foretold that he would prove of such value that the whole of India would be sorry for his retirement. When he joined the educational department of Gujerat, he was not satisfied with the state of the Gujerati and English schools of the province. As soon as peace had been restored after the mutiny, he devoted himself eagerly to the task of placing education in Gujerat on a better footing, and placed himself at the head of a committee of Gujerati scholars for the purpose of preparing the Gujerati series, which bears his name. We do not say that it is a perfect series in every way ; but we do say that at the time of its publication it was regarded with admiration by many. But for Sir T. Hope, assisted by Rao Saheb Mahiputram, the Ahmedabad Training College would never have reached its present state of prosperity. He has done much to improve the condition of Gujerat, and "my Gujerat" and "my Gujerati," are words which even now he is fond of uttering. It was the desire of his heart to make Gujerat happy, and if any one from Gujerat ever went to see him in Simla or Calcutta, he used to regard the visit as quite welcome. We will notice in our next issue Sir T. C. Hope's career as a Collector and a Councillor.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association was held on Sunday, the 1st instant, at 1 p. m., in the Association Hall, to receive from the sub-committee the result arrived at of closing the new freight contract, when about sixty of the members were present. Mr. Damodher Thakersey Muljee was in the chair. The sub-committee having been empowered to close the new freight contract with any liner or liners, thought it advisable for the good of the trade in general to renew the contract with the four liners, *viz.*, City, Anchor, Clan and Hall for a period of two years from the 1st instant to the 31st of December 1889, by virtue of which contract the dealers have to pay to the shipowners for each ton of 40 cubic feet measurement of piece-goods shipped at Liverpool for carriage to Bombay, including the cost of carriage from Manchester warehouse to the Liverpool wharf, the sum of twenty-five shillings and an additional payment of ten per cent. on the amount of such freight for primage, and for each ton shipped at the wharf at Glasgow, the sum of twenty shillings and an additional payment of ten per cent. on the amount of such freight for primage. The meeting terminated at 2-20 p.m., after thanking the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the sub-committee for bringing the contract to a successful result.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Service will be held on board the s.s. Dracona, in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

TEAS.—Choicest and cheapest, from as. 10 to Rs. 3-8 per lb. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE LADY AITCHISON HOSPITAL.

THE annual meeting of the Lady Aitchison Hospital was held in the Library of the Medical School, Lahore, on Thursday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock.

On Mrs. Lyall taking the chair, Dr. T. B. Brown read the report which is as follows :—

"At the end of the second half year, we bring to the notice of our friends the accounts of the Hospital progress of building and amount of money still required for building and endowment. We have received for the building fund Rs. 63,411-5-0. This includes interest on money invested, as well as donations. We have paid out of this fund, for incidental expenses, Rs. 1,400-5-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 62,011 for building the Hospital. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 62,733, so that we still need Rs. 722 for the building fund of the Hospital, and in addition we require about fourteen or fifteen thousand rupees for building quarters for the Resident Physician, House Surgeon and Lady Superintendent ; also about Rs. 700 for building a dead house. These buildings were not estimated for before. We have received Rs. 10,055-12-2 for an endowment fund—from this we have expended Rs. 477-9-5, invested Rs. 7,400-0-0, and banked (30th September 1887) Rs. 2,178-2-9. In the receipts is included Rs. 1,770-2-4, collected by Lady Aitchison at home, and since the end of the half year she has sent Rs. 185-6-0 more. She has written to the Honorary Secretary to say she hopes to collect sufficient to endow one bed. The thanks of the Executive Committee and members of the association are due to Lady Aitchison for the great interest she has taken in this Hospital. We shall have to make a special effort and special collections for the endowment of the Hospital before it can be opened. Independent of what Government may grant, or what we may receive from monthly donations, grants from the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, &c., we ought to have invested two lakhs of rupees to meet the expenses of patients' food, salaries and wages. There will be room for 42 inpatients, and out-patients will be seen for certain hours every day. The approximate expense of the establishment will be from 600 to 700 rupees a month. The expense for nursing and servants is heavy, as we have to have separate servants, &c., for Hindu and Muhammadan patients. It is hoped, however, that the expense for patients' food will never be quite the sum named, as many patients will doubtles come into the Hospital, who can afford to pay for their own food.

An Assistant Physician is very urgently needed, and this Committee may be called upon to pay, at any rate part, of her salary. She, when the quarters are built, will live in the Hospital compound. During the year between 7,000 and 7,500 out-patients have been seen at the present temporary Hospital, and 269 inpatients have been treated there. Seven major and ten minor operations have been performed. During the present year 1,478 visits have been made to poor patients in their own homes. Patients have come from great distances to be treated in this Hospital, and we have received many tokens of gratitude and good will. We shall be glad if more ladies will join the Ladies' Committee, or if to-day suggestions are made as to the best means of collecting the money for the various objects of the Association. You have heard how much we need to complete the building. A few friends, European or Native, or both, might guarantee that sum. Rupees 120 is sufficient to endow a bed for one year ; Rs. 2,500 permanently ; 39 beds remain to be endowed."

After the above report had been read in the Vernacular by Dr. Rahim Khan, Dr. Elizabeth Beilby said :—"I would ask to-day that something may be done towards getting the sum we require ; and especially that some definite effort may be made towards collecting for the Endowment Fund ; as we consider this is our most pressing need. It is true that the Hospital cannot be properly worked until we have the quarters for the resident staff. But though it will be impossible to use the entire Hospital for patients, until such quarters are built, still it is the wish of our Lady President and myself that, if the entire Hospital is finished and endowed before the quarters for the resident staff are ready, part of the main block of the Hospital should be used for that purpose, until separate quarters can be built. So while we do not wish you to forget or lose sight of the fact that Rs. 14,000 is needed for building, still the endowment of the Hospital is the need we would bring most strongly before you to-day. The Rs. 700 needed for a Dead House will, I am sure, be given without any difficulty. I would ask our Native friends to take a more personal interest in the work that is now being done in the temporary Hospital, and I am sure, if they would, many of the misunderstandings which now exist would be cleared away. You have heard the number of patients seen up to the end of September. Up to yesterday, the 28th instant, 8,093 out-patients have been seen. 341 in-patients, and 1,636 visits have been paid by me to the homes of poor patients. Two native dhaies also visit poor patients for home nursing ; and at any time poor women can be attended for their confinement in their own homes free of charge, either by a senior female student, Native Dhai, or an English midwife, and in all cases of difficulty I go myself. It has been said that the Hospital is used only by either English or East Indian or low caste women. The facts are these: except under the most urgent circumstances, we never receive as in-patient an English or East Indian woman, and women from those classes do not come much to be out-patients. In the whole year we have not had more than 100, or at the most 150, from those classes. We never admit low caste women into the Hospital. During this year two women from the sweeper class have been treated by us as in-patients but they were put in a separate house in the compound and waited upon by a women of their own caste. One branch of our work is training women (Native, English and East Indian) for nurses. As these women are taught midwifery as well as general nursing, we hope, when they are trained, they will obtain work in private families. At present 2 Hindus, 1 Muhammadan, 2 native Christians, and 1 East Indian are being trained. We cannot engage more for want of funds. It costs Rs. 120 for the first year, and Rs. 140 for the second year to train a Hindu or Mohammadan nurse ; Rs. 200 for the first year, and Rs. 220 for the second year to train an East Indian or English nurse. We pay for the washing of the nurses' clothes, and we give them quarters in the Hospital compound. We are obliged to pay the women even while they are being trained, as they all are depending upon their wages for their living. If any one present wishes to help in this, we shall be glad to receive their help. I have nothing more to say, except to ask you to bear this Hospital in mind, and to help us all you can."

A discussion then ensued as to the best means of collecting money required for the building and endowment of the Hospital. It was then resolved that the names of the following gentlemen be handed to the Executive Committee as willing to undertake the good work of collecting some of the required money :—Raja Hurbans Singh, Sheikh Nanak Buksh, Sirdar Barkat Ali Khan, Rai Mela Ram, Bhai Gurdial Singh and Bhai Nund Gopal.

The plans of the Hospital now in course of construction were then laid on the table, and those in attendance were invited to view the site.

Mrs. Lyall then left the building, and the proceedings closed.

RETIREMENTS IN 1888.

THE following officers are liable to enforced retirement this year :—

Lieut-Gen H H A Wood, CB, Bombay SC, (5 years)' March 31.

Major-Gen H C Anderson, Bengal SC, May 28.

The following staff appointments become vacant :—

DAQMG, Madras—Major G Henry, RE, March 14.

Divisional Command, Bengal—Lieut-Gen Sir N. Dillon, KCB, March 31.

DAAG, Bombay—Major W H Lyster, Bombay SC, April 26.

DAQMG, Bengal—Capt St J Michell, Bengal SC, June 1.

DAAG, for Musketry, Bengal—Major F G A Wiehe, 68th Foot, June 20.

AAG, for Musketry—Major H E P Thomas, 15th Foot, July 5.

Brigade-Major, Bengal—Major F C Barton, Bengal SC, July 15.

Brigade Command, Bengal—Col C I East, CB, h-p, July 30.

DQMG, Madras—Lieut-Col D J S McLeod, HMIF, Oct 5.

AAG, Bengal—Col G de C Morton, 6th Foot, Oct. 28.

DAAG for Musketry, Bengal—Capt A J Wright, 30th Foot, Oct 31.

Brigade Command, Bombay—Col Sir O V Tanner, Bombay SC, Nov 1.

The following departmental officers become liable to retirement :—

Chaplains' Department—Rev R H Bullock, Dec 13 ; Rev T Molesworth, Dec 31.

Commissariat and Transport Staff :—Commy-Gen A Clerk, Dec 22 ; Dep Commy-Gen J W Murray, April 1.

Medical Staff :—Surgeons-General—J Irvine, MD, April 13 ; H T Read, VC, CB, Sept 20 ; H B Hassard, CB, Nov 29. Brigade-Surgeons—W B Ramsbottom, Jan 23 ; J Mackenzie, MD, Feb 24 ; H C Herbert, March 23 ; T Rudd, MD, June 6. Surgeons-Major—G Perry, May 13 ; A Morphew, June 19 ; W B Lane, Sept 3.

Ordnance Store Department :—Deputy Commy-Gen of Ordnance—N R Raven, Nov 30. Assist-Commy-Gen of Ordnance—T J Rawnsley, Jan 8 ; P J C Flynn, May 25 ; W Booth, June 22.

Pay Department :—Col and Chief Paymrs.—I E Longden, Nov 12 ; G M Davidson, Dec 25. Lieut-Cols and Staff Paymrs—F F Fereday, May 4 ; R Wolfe, May 28 ; G L Cuming, June 30.

Veterinary Department :—1st class Vet-Surg—J W B Skoulding, March 18.

UPPER BURMA FIELD FORCE

THE following is the proposed distribution of troops in Upper Burma after the 1st April 1888 :—

TROOPS.

Artillery.—No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery and No. 7-1 Cinque Ports Division, R.A.

Cavalry.—1st Madras Lancers and 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent.

British Infantry.—10th, 12th and 33rd Bengal Infantry ; 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry ; 1st Beluchis ; 6th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 27th and 32nd Madras Infantry.

Sappers and Miners.—No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers ; No. 2 Company Queen's Own Madras Sappers and No. 1 Company Burmese Sappers.

The following list shows the proposed location of the troops, but the distribution of the brigades has not yet been fixed, nor has it been determined where to locate the head-quarters and four companies of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Mandalay and surrounding districts as required.—7-1 Cinque Ports, R. A. ; No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery ; 3 Squadrons, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry ; Royal Mountain Fusiliers ; Head-quarters and 5 Companies ; No. 2 Company Q. O. Sappers ; No. 1 Company Burmese Sappers ; 6th and 15th Madras Infantry, 4 Companies ; 16th and 32nd Madras Infantry.

May-Myo.—3 Companies, Royal Minster Fusiliers ; Head-quarters and 3½ Companies, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry.

Pyntha.—Half Company, 42nd Gurkhas.

Sagaing.—15th Madras Infantry, 4 Companies.

Shwebo.—27th Madras Infantry, Head-quarters and 3 Companies.

Ye-U.—1 Squadron, 4th Hyderabad Cavalry ; 3 Companies, 27th Madras Infantry.

Kyaukmyaung.—1 Company, 27th Madras Infantry.

Htigaing.—4 Companies, 6th Madras Infantry.

Bernard-Myo.—2nd Cheshire Regiment, Headquarters and 4 Companies ; 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, 3 Companies ; No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers.

Shwenyaungbyu.—1 Company, 42nd Gurkhas.

Thabeitkyin.—1 Company, 27th Madras Infantry.

Bhamo.—2 Guns, 7-1 Cinque Ports Division, R. A. ; No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery ; 2nd Cheshire Regiment, 4 Companies ; 12th Bengal Infantry.

Kendat.—2 Companies, 10th Bengal Infantry.

Paungbyan.—2 Companies, 10th Bengal Infantry.

Meiktila.—1st Beluchis, Head-quarters and 4 Companies ; 1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Pyabwe—2 Companies, British Infantry, (not yet named) ; 13th Madras Infantry, 4 Companies and head-quarters.

Pymenana.—13th Madras Infantry, Wing.

Fort Stedman.—2 Companies, British Infantry, (not yet named), 1st Beluchis, Wing.

Shamangne.—1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Myingyan.—1st Rifle Brigade, 2 Companies ; 10th Madras Infantry, Head-quarters, Wing ; 1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Pokoko.—(This force will be considered a reserve for the Chindwin). Head-quarter Wing, 10th Bengal Infantry ; Head-quarters and 1 Squadron, 1st Madras Lancers.

Pagan.—2 Companies, 10th Madras Infantry ; 1 Troop, 1st Madras Lancers.

Salem.—1 Company, 1st Rifle Brigade ; 2 Companies, 10th Madras Infantry.

Minbu.—1 Company, 1st Rifle Brigade ; Head-quarter Wing, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Migwanye.—1 Company, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

Taungdwingyi.—3 Companies, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

HORNED MEN IN AFRICA.

SURGEON J. J. LAMPREY, Army Medical Staff, writes to the *British Medical Journal* :—

In a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy on December 11, 1882, by Professor Alexander Macalister, F. R. S., of Cambridge, upon the existence of "horned men in Africa," several interesting details are given of one case, which was the only one regarding which he had information. As it has been my good fortune to see and carefully examine three persons from different localities in Western Africa having the same physical peculiarities, I proceed to give particulars of them. The first horned man I had an opportunity of observing was a Fantee, named Cofea, aged about 32 years, from the little village of Amaquanta, in the Wassan territory. He had a prominent clearly-defined bony development of the infra-orbital ridge of both maxillary bones. The skin, which was perfectly healthy, was quite free over these knobs, and was not abnormally stretched. The second horned man I saw was a long-faced youth, aged about 18 years, named Quassie Jabin, from the town of Bontooco, in the Gamin territory, and not a kinsman of the first one. He also possessed a well-marked bony exostosis or knob-like growth of the infra-orbital ridges of the maxillary bones. The state of the skin over this horn or prominence was normal and in no way attached, nor was there any impairment in the sense of smell. From a statement made by him through a Fantee interpreter, I gathered that this horn-like growth had been in existence as long as he could remember. The third and last case of a horned man was that of Cudjo Danso, aged about 20 years, whom I sketched early in the month of December, 1877 at Cape Coast Castle. He also was a long-faced negro, having a well-marked bony growth of the infra-orbital ridge of the maxillary bones. He stated, through an interpreter, that as far as he was aware, this horn-like knob had grown of itself ; it certainly had grown larger as he became older. It gave him no inconvenience ; he could see and smell perfectly. The skin over this exostosis was perfectly free, and in no way adherent to the bones of the face. He was not aware of any other possessing a similar deformity, nor had he received a wound or blow in the face. It grew of itself, and had not been artificially produced. I have not observed a similar fulness in others ; and from inquiries which I have made, no information tends to confirm the statements that any large number, or tribe of persons similarly affected, are to be found in Western Africa, or the conjecture that any artificial means have been used to produce this deformity.

AN ARISTOCRATIC DIVORCE CASE.

IN the London Divorce Court on Saturday, Dec. 10, the case of Trevanion *v.* Trevanion came before Sir James Hannen. It was a petition presented by Mrs Florence Eva Trevanion, a lady of fortune, the daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, the President of the House of Representatives at Sydney, praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Hugh Arundel Trevanion.

Mrs. Florence Eva Trevanion said she was married to the respondent on the 10th of June 1882. There were three children. The marriage was unknown to her family until an hour after the ceremony had been performed. She was at the time 26 years of age, and her husband 22.

Sir James Hannen : What was your husband ?

Petitioner.—A barrister, my Lord.

After the marriage there was a settlement made regarding her fortune. In 1883 they were living in London. The respondent at that time treated her with the greatest cruelty. They were living at Albert Mansions. In the month of April he knocked her down, pulled her out of bed, and cut her left eye open. That was a week after her baby was born. In 1884 the respondent came home intoxicated and again assaulted her. In 1884 they were in Ireland on a visit to her sister. Here the respondent again beat her and gave her a black eye. In 1886 they were living at Teignmouth. Here the respondent's conduct was very violent. He came home late. She asked him where he had been, and he told her that it was no business of hers. He gave her on that occasion another black eye. She had three black eyes during the time she lived with the respondent. In October 1887 at Teignmouth the respondent kicked her violently, and his conduct was so outrageous that she had to leave him. After that she found a letter in the respondent's pocket book which revealed to her the improper conduct of the respondent with a young woman, named Evelyn Savage, but she forgave him that on the promise that he would treat her better. On the 9th of October he again committed a violent assault on her, and also on the 10th. She was then compelled to leave him ; and she went to her father's house in Kensington, where she was attended by Dr. Merriman, and was confined to her bed for ten days. The respondent had been convicted of two assaults on her before the Magistrate at Teignmouth, and was sentenced to imprisonment for six weeks.

Dr. Merriman, the medical attendant of Sir Daniel and Lady Cooper, proved the serious nature of the injuries the petitioner had sustained. She was bruised all over her body. The marks appeared to have been caused by kicking and pinching.

Evelyn Savage proved the misconduct of the respondent. She said she had given birth to a child of which Mr. Trevanion was the father.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children of the marriage.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers.' It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

FUNERAL OF A REMARKABLE FRENCHWOMAN.

THE funeral of the late Madame Bocicaut, the proprietress of the Bon Marche, was fixed to take place at noon on Tuesday, December 13, in the Church of St Thomas D'Aquin, hard by the Rue de Bac, in which her large establishment and her private residence are situated. Crowds thronged to the spot, although it was an open secret that it would be absolutely impossible for those persons who were not provided with cards to approach the sacred edifice. But the Bon Marche is a Parisian institution, and the name of Madame Boucicaut is almost a household word, so people hastened to the Rue de Bac, intent on obtaining a glimpse of the vast *cortege*. So large, indeed, was the procession, that it took fully half an hour to reach the church, a distance of only a few hundred yards. The funeral was of the first class—that is to say, the hearse, which was covered with silver ornaments, was drawn by six horses tastefully caparisoned. The employes of the Bon Marche, male and female, 3,000 in number followed, and there was a vast concourse of mourning coaches. The church, which is of a fair size, was illuminated with hundreds of tapers, the walls and the ceiling being lined with black draperies relieved by the letter "B" and palms. A notable exception had for once been made to the usual practice of hanging sable curtains about the church. In this instance due attention was paid to the architectural effect, the draperies following every line and pillar as if they had been originally fitted to them. Black was to be seen everywhere, not only on the altar and the pulpit, but every chair had its sable covering, and it was soon evident that no pains had been spared by the relatives and employes in the effort to give a striking tribute of affection and esteem to one whose loss is so widely deplored. After the coffin—which was covered with velvet—had been placed on the catafalque, those who had been selected to attend the service filed in. About a hundred men, representing the different departments of the establishment, walked up the chancel attired in evening dress, and each carrying a superb wreath. Others of the more favoured employes of both sexes took their seats on either side of the church, but the great majority were obliged to remain in the square without, three sides of which were lined with the coachmen, porters, and messengers in their bright blue liveries. It was easy to see how deeply all were affected. The service, which was relieved throughout with superb music, was very impressive, and it is a fact worth noting for its rarity, that not the slightest attempt was made to get up even a whispered conversation while any of the hymns are being sung. As the *cortege* reformed at the door of the church, the crowd in the square, and in the Boulevard Saint-Germain close by could have been counted by many thousands. Traffic in the neighbourhood was completely at a standstill, and many of the trams which run along the boulevard were obliged to wait for some time until they could move on. The body was interred at the Mont Parnasse Cemetery, in the vault where Madame Boucicaut's husband—the founder of the Bon Marche—was buried some years ago.

GREAT BEQUESTS.

I may point out that Madame Boucicaut was not a mere business woman who prospered in her generation. She was a philanthropist in the broadest sense of the term. In her life-time she devoted millions of francs to the welfare of her employes, and to charitable purposes generally, and in her will she has crowned the many good works which had won her so much affection and respect. She has left over £10,000 sterling for the founding of three asylums in the neighbourhood of Lille, Rouen, and Chalon-sur-Saone ; £40,000 have been bequeathed to an association of young workmen ; her property at Fontenay aux Roses, valued at a similar figure, will henceforth be devoted to those persons connected with her establishment who may be recovering from illness, or who may require rest and repose. Fully two-thirds of a million pounds have been left in legacies to the employes of the Bon Marche, not one of whom has been forgotten. To the various societies for the benefit of painters and sculptors, musicians, actors, inventors, teachers, and even for the aid of destitute Parisian journalists, legacies in each case amounting to 100,000 francs have been bequeathed. M. Pasteur, in addition to the £6,000 already given him, receives £4,000. Nor are these the only items of a will which shows how to the last Madame Boucicaut sympathised with those whom business relations had brought into contact with her ; how she consulted scrupulously their welfare, and strove to make a provision for their future. Little wonder, then, that thousands of persons belonging to all classes turned out this morning to see her borne to her last home.

A HUMBLE BEGINNING.

Madame Boucicaut, the daughter of a washerwoman, and herself, for a long course of years, a shop-girl in Le Petit St. Thomas, where she met her husband Aristide Boucicault, must long be remembered for her deeds of charity and intelligent munificence. Both her husband and only son died before her, but her strong sense of duty and her energy of character made her bear up against her afflictions, and remain at her post for the good of the poor. On coming to Paris more than forty-five years ago, an illiterate peasant girl, Madame Boucicaut became a saleswoman in the Petit St. Thomas, in the Rue du Bac. She was twenty-eight years old. Her husband belonged to a much better family ; but he and she fell in love with each other, and to work together at the same counter determined to set up in business on their own account. She and her husband were friends of the poor—she, because she had been herself in the lowest depth of poverty ; and he, because he was just and kind. At this period of her career there was a good deal of distress in Paris, and she made a resolution to sell as near to cost price as she possibly could afford to poor folk. There were many slums on the edge of the river filled with shanty tenements, all of which have disappeared. Their denizens became the customers of the shop, and she provided a special class of goods which were on sale every Saturdaay evening. This determination brought its own reward, and the miserable shop was brought up to such a pitch of prosperity that its proprietors bought the house next door, and one by one many others, until they owned a whole block. This block they demolished not many years ago, and on its site stands the palatial Bon Marche, the annual business of which ranges from eight to ten millions sterling Madame Boucicaut was so fully the partner of her husband that when he died everything went on as in his lifetime, with however, this difference, that money flowed more freely into works of beneficence. "I have no near relations," she once said, "and no happiness, unless in what I enjoy in the pleasures of those I help."

THE SCHEME OF THE BON MARCHE.

M. Boucicaut in 1876—a year before his death—devised a system by which the employes might participate in the profits of the *Bon Marche*, and since then his widow has further extended and consolidated the system. At present the *Bon Marche* consists of what in England has been called a partnership of labour. It has a capital of twenty million francs, of which 12,500,000 francs forms Madame Boucicaut's share. The present arrangement is that of a simple partnership *en comandite*, but there is an arrangement that on the event which has now occurred—the death of the foundress—the concern is to be transformed into a *comandite par actions*—a limited liability company. The *Prevoyance Boucicaut* is for the benefit of all employes of five years' standing, and forms a bonus upon the total amount of their earnings. The *Societe Civil du Bon Marche* was formed in August 1886, and is intended to sustain and defend when necessary the rights of the commercial corporation already named. This society has the power to acquire at the fixed price of 14,000,000 francs the house and fixtures of the firm, valued at 18 million francs. The *Societe Civile* has also the first right to acquire the share of Madame Boucicaut. The *caisse des retraites* is a pension fund, to which Madame Boucicaut not very long ago made a donation of five million francs. It will thus be seen that the *Bon Marche*, whilst owing its initiative to the individual effort of its founders, has already been in fact transformed into an industrial associations, and, in accordance with the wishes of both Monsieur and Madame Boucicaut, will now become a joint-stock affair, in which the shares will be held wholly or in great part by those who are actually carrying it.

THE BURIAL HORRORS OF GREAT CITIES.

THE horrors of Metropolitan cemeteries were described by Dr Danford Thomas, one of the Middlesex coroners, and several other authorities, in almost sickening detail at a meeting of the Burial Reform Association which was held in St Paul's Chapter-House on Monday, December 12. One of the speakers described the mode of interment practised at the City of London Cemetery at Ilford, where the bodies of those who are not wealthy enough to furnish separate graves are placed in layers of about twenty each, in a trench sixty feet long by sixteen feet deep. Each layer is concealed by three inches of earth, and row upon row is piled up until a mass of some 300 bodies have been deposited, when the whole are covered over with soil. It seems incredible that such an abomination should be permitted in this age of sanitation ; but still more extraordinary is the fact that in Brompton Cemetery, which was recommended to be closed in 1856, and which is now the centre of a crowded neighbourhood, interments are still continued, of which ample evidence is given to the surrounding residents by the horribly tainted condition of the air.

MORE PRIVILEGES FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

THE Duke of Cambridge (as the result of the reports made to the War Office upon the greater liberty allowed experimentally to soldiers during the last nine months) has just ordered the following important privileges in regard to soldiers to be permanently added to the Queen's regulation for the Army :—

Passes may be granted under the following regulations to well-conducted soldiers to enable them to visit their friends or to remain out after hours. Non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant may remain out of barracks up to twelve o'clock p.m. without special permission. If they wish to remain out after that hour they must obtain leave from their commanding officer, but they are not required to have passes within the limits of the garrison in which they are quartered. If they proceed beyond these limits, they must be provided with passes on the proper form. Passes should not be granted for periods of absence exceeding one week. For longer periods a furlough is necessary. Non-commissioned officers below the rank of sergeant and very good man with one or more good conduct badges, or who have had no entry in the company defaulter book during the last twelve months, may be granted permanent passes up to twelve o'clock p.m. Well conducted recruits may be granted passes to visit their friends once a month, or oftener if possible, from after the last drill on Friday until tattoo on Sunday. there are no Sunday trains their passes may extend till after the arrival of the first train on Monday. Passes up to midnight will be granted by officers commanding troops batteries, and companies ; those longer periods must be signed by the commanding officer. Admonition will not count as an entry.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 31.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE Govr-Genl has been pleased to nominate Mr F M Halliday, of the Bengal C S, to be an Addl Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Pandit Rama Shankar to be a Member of the Statutory C S in the Bengal Presdy, and to attach him as Asst-Magte and Collr to the N-W P and Oudh.

The services of Lieut F T Williams, 26th Mad Infy, Asst Comr, Burma, on probation, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The Honble Sir Theodore Cracraft Hope, KCSI, CIE, resigned his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India, on the 23rd inst.

The services of Surgn A Silcock, MB, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the C P.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab :—

Surgn C J Bamber, I M S, Medical Officer, 5th Benl Infy.

Surgn H Hendley, I M S, Medical Officer, 7th Benl Cavy.

The Hon Romesh Chunder Mitter, B L, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for eight months and twenty days, with effect from the 3rd Jan, 1881, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Harrison, Comdt of H H the Gaekwar's Local Battn at Dhari, held the appointment of Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda in charge of Okhamandal, and Comdt of the Wagheer Corps substantive *pro tempore* from the 15th Oct to the 7th Nov 1887 both days inclusive.

Mr F L Petre, CS, Offg Pol Agent of the 2nd class and First Asst to the Gov-Genl's Agent, in Central India is granted furlough for one year.

The following promotion and appointment are made in the Berar Commission consequent on the death of Lieut Col R S Thompson, lately an Asst Comr of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist.

Saiyid Shams-ud-Din Ali Khan Bahadur, Asst Comr of the 3rd class, to be an Asst Comsr of the 2nd class, with effect from the 18th Aug 1887.

Lieut R D C Davies, B S C, Asst Cant Magte at Mhow, to be an Asst Comsr of the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Nov 1887.

Capt E R Penrose, Pol Asst of the 3rd clas, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Asst to the Resdt, and to the Genl Supdt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad.

Lieut-Col E W Smyth, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 31st Regt, Ben Infy, is appointed to officiate as Comdt of the Bhopal Battn, with effect from date of joining, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col G R Peart, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent—6th Infantry.—Lt. F W C Turner, Mid Regt, a candidate for the Ben S C, to be officiating W O, on probation, with effect from the 11th Dec, 1887.

Native Army—11th Bengal Lancers.—Jemdr Natthu Singh, appointed on probation in G G O No 87 of 1886, is confirmed in that rank.

Staff Corps.—Lieut George Henry Cooper Colomb, Liverpool Regt, W O, 1st Battn, 4th Goorkha Regt, is admitted to the Ben S C from the 16th Aug, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Benl S C with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Charnock Ingleby Harrison Williamson, York L I, W O 26th Benl Infy.—22nd March, 1886.

Lieut Charles Gordon Prendergast, Oxford L I, officiating W O, 4th P I Punjab Frontier Force, 29th April, 1886.

Lieut James Fearnley Stewart, Scottish Rifles, officiating Squadn Officer, 17th Ben Cavy, 11th May, 1886.

Lieut Sylvester Bertram Grimston, Liverpool Regt, officiating Squadn Officer, 18th Benl Lanc, 12th May, 1886.

Lieut N J H Powell, E S Regt, and W C Blair, Suffolk Regt, have been posted to the Bengal, instead of to the Madras and Bo S C respective, as therein notified.

Lieut George Kempthorne Watts, to be Capt, vice Capt T H S Biddulph, resigned, dated 1st December, 1887.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Surgn-Major A Barclay, MB, Secy to the Surgn-Genl with the Govt of India (mc) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, under the leaves rules for the S C, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieut M T Thompson, Beng SC, 1st Battn, 4th Goorkha Regt, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service, 10th year commenced 11th May, 1887.

Lieut C Jackson, Beng SC, 3rd Ben Cavy, (p.a.) for one year. Pension service, 8 year, commenced 11th Aug 1887.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :

Lieut-Coll Alfred Thornton Davis, Genl List, Infy, 10th Feb. 1888.

Lieut.Col Charles Theophilus Metcalfe Higginson, Genl List, Cavy,—31st Dec. 1887.

Hony Lieut-Col and Dept Comy John Robertson, C I E, Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 31st Dec. 1887.

Mr A M Joseph, Asst Engr. I M, is granted 9 months' furlough in India, (m.c.) with effect from the 16th July.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A R Macdonald, Asst Eng 1st grade, State Railways, employed under the B B and C I R Company, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Gwalior State.

Mr T W Grant, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.*, State Railways is granted special leave for one year, under the terms of P W D letter No 1940-41 G. dated 3rd Oct 1887, in continuation of the furlough granted him by the Dir Gen of Railways in Notification No 27 dated 1st March. 1887.

Major A S W Conneor, B.S.C, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Central India.

Mr C T Evans, Ex Eng, 2nd grade, N W P and Oudh, temporarily employed in Beluchistan is retransferred to the N W P and Oudh.

Lieut Alain Chartier de Lot Biniere Joly, R E, is appointed to the Dep as an Asst Eng 2nd grade, but will remain at the disposal of the Mily Dept till such time as his services can be made available.

Lieut E Houston, R E, is appointed to the Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st Jany 1886.

Col C H Luard, R E. Chief Engr, 2nd class, State Railways, is granted special leave for two months under the terms of P W D No 1940-41 G, dated 3rd Oct, 1887, in extension of the furlough already granted him.

The services of the undermentioned officers attached to State Railways are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept for employment in the Mily Works Dept :—

Major W W B Whiteford, RE, Ex Engr, 2nd grade.

Lieut S L Craster, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Lieut E W Walton, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Capt W A Tyndall has been appointed by H M's Secy of State to be Comdr of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept Steamer Patrick Stewart. He reported his arrival in India on the 17th October, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CARLTON CLUB.—SMOKING CONCERT, TO-NIGHT, at 9 p.m. Members with their friends are invited to attend.

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Arab PONY under 13-3; has played Polo, and is quiet to ride and drive. Apply to KING, KING and Co.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakeel's valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Carriages, &c., at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill. Catalogues and property on view on the 10th inst. See Bennett's advertisement.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Marine Lines, Bombay, TO BE LET, for two or three months, from the 15th inst. Apply to the Rev. THOMAS H. GREIG, Marine Lines.

WANTED, for the Manora European and Eurasian School a QUALIFIED SCHOOL MISTRESS. Salary, Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters, firewood, and water. Apply to Captain G. C. PARKER, I. N., Port Officer, Manora, Karachi.

FOR SALE, owner leaving Bombay, a Schiedmayer and Soehne's grand square PIANOFORTE in excellent condition. Lowest price, Rs. 350 cash. Apply "MUSIC," *Bombay Gazette Office.*

WANTED, a CLERK with some knowledge of accounts; must be quick at calculations. Apply O. P., care of this Paper.

HORROCKS'S WHITE SHIRTINGS of all qualities sold at the cheapest prices at the PIECE-GOODS DEPOT, 9, Hornby Row.

ANTIPYRIN FOR SALE. Apply to WILLIAM BELL & Co.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

FUSEE VESTAS.—The latest Novelty in Smokers' Requisites.—Cheap, Elegant and Harmless. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten mile, from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

SUPERIOR GRUYERE Fresh Chestnuts, Sweet Lime, Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Milan Sausage, Cacio Cavallo Malaga Raisins.—P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40 Medows Street.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Four cases just opened from Paris. Exquisite Goods. Any reasonable offer accepted. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA BRIDGE, and THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be RE-OPENED, on MONDAY, the 9th Jan., 1888.

ON VIEW, for a few days, the collection of NATIVE ART POTTERY, selected by the Bombay Committee for the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition.—WONDERLAND, Esplanade.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co. have REMOVED their offices to 29, Esplanade Road, above Messrs. Thacker and Co.—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, will be given in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 9 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Price, Rs. 3.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address
Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case colored woolen scarves.
4 cases assorted toys.
1 case colored handkerchieves.
1 case gold laces and ribbons.
2 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases colored prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1887.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.
18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell off without reserve the whole of the following:—

Several boxes of Even's brown Windsor, honey and glycerine, elder flower, and almond and glycerine soaps in 7 lb boxes.

Also several boxes of the Solurine Co.'s glycerine soaps in various sizes.

Several dozen of Bright Bros. meteoric knife polish, metal polish, and plate polish.

Three dozen Tunisian jewellery/brooches, several watch-guards, earrings and brooches.

A few dozen good briar-wood pipes.

Several good novels, and 8 vols. of "Time," all in good order.

Photographic materials—trays, frames, acids, etc.

A few bibles and prayer-books, stationery, cabinets, nibs, penholders, &c.

One case "Normal" vegetable extract.

A few dozen victoria kettles.

Dissected block puzzles.

The whole of the above will be knocked down to the highest bidder. Sale on SATURDAY, 7th January, at 3 p.m.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, 4th January, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria X. Road, Byculla. The valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahagony grand-square piano by "Soundy & Co.," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c. The property of JAMES BOWACK, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best electroplatedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong waggonette, &c., &c., the property of R. L. SANDS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Norman Villa," Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Richard Lipp (very little used), handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps a choice collection of flower pots, consisting of Poona roses of all kinds, sweet briar, ferns, crotons, &c., the property of ALEXANDER MENESSE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Jail Road, Mazagon, and at Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Government Opium Godown.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Bai Cooverbai, widow, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mahomed Nubbee Khan bin Mahomed Bauker Khan Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the undermentioned dates, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. 1.—TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1888, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and situate, lying and being without the Fort walls, at Mazagon, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mazagon, but now in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,409, and bounded on the East formerly by the Musjid Bunder Road and now by the Jail Road East Side, on the West by property formerly belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, but now by the property of the Sisters of All Saints, on the North, formerly by the road leading by the side of the Baboola Tank, from the Bhendy Bazar Road into the Musjid Bunder Road, now called the Baboola Tank Road, and on the South, formerly by property belonging to Mrs. Jadwan, but now by property, known as Barali's Dhuramsalla, and by property belonging to Dawoodbhoy Rusooljee, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, bungalows and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, with all compound out-houses, stables, buildings, well, and all which premises are surrounded by a wall and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Nabikhan.

LOT No. 2—On SATURDAY, the 7th January, 1888, at 4 p.m. on the premises.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the house, stable and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side, of Marine Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes, formerly under No. 20, but now under No 18, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 20, bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by the property, formerly belonging to the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, and known, as the Prince of Wales Hotel, and now belonging to Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee Pochkhanawalla, on the East by the said Marine Street, and on the West by the property, formerly belonging to the said Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner and now belonging to Burjorjee Rustomjee Battliwalla and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. and Framjee Ardeseer Davur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 10th prox., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the property and effects of the late Colonel STAPLETON PENNY, R.A., consisting of best platedware, such as spoons and forks, dessert table and fish knives and forks, breakfast cruet, fish knives and forks, in morrocco case, Benares works, Indian curiosities, kerosine table lamp, wearing apparel, uniform dress, artillery saddle, polster, &c., complete carpenter's tool chest, a large lot of valuable books, portmanteaus, &c., &c., &c.

Also the property of the late Colonel R. S. THOMPSON, R.A., Deputy Commissioner, Berar, consisting of a chronometer by McCabe, original cost, £40, sundial, quite new tiphograph, can make 100 copies at once, a collection of very valuable books in Russian, Persian, Arabic, French, and English languages, electroplatedware, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suits for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bedroom of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six Kerosine Storm and Punkha proof, Hinks Duplex Patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to especial order are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice woods, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-platedware of exquisite design (especially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. A numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma Kanga, Doultan, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich toned cottage Piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by Laurie and Maruce. This auction is *bona fide*, and the property will be on view ten days before the sale.

THE LIBRARY.

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., it contains Hundreds of Volumes of valuable Standard Works, on all classes of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors.

The Classics, works of Reference and general works of English Literature.

Some Scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues will be ready and the property will be on view from the 10th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th January 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heart-burn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*. AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 3.

OUR report of Saturday evening contained a summary of financial and commercial news by wire up to the closing of the markets for the New Year holidays. The only fresh advices are from Liverpool, under this morning's date, reporting that the Cotton market opened steady; Sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 45,000 bales.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec......	12,94,839
Do. do. Branches	Dec......	1,48,251
Other Deposits	Inc......	18,41,354
Government Securities	Inc......	489
Loans	Inc......	6,55,537
Bills Discounted	Inc......	1,56,054
Cash with other Banks	Inc......	1,95,021
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec......	7,81,245

MONEY.—The decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance of over 7¾ lakhs is not of importance as indicating any change in the position of money, being due principally to Government withdrawals. A better view of the situation is obtained by reference to the above items, which show an increase of nearly 18½ lakhs in private deposits, and a net falling off in trade requirements of over 10¼ lakhs—a state of things which is natural enough in the lull of business in this holiday season, but which cannot be expected to continue when our export trade becomes active again.

COTTON.—The rainy weather which we have had here for some days, and which was reported to have prevailed also pretty generally on this side of India, has caused many rumours regarding damage to Cotton now being harvested or ripening. The authoritative telegraphic report issued by the Chamber of Commerce to-day goes far to relieve anxiety on this point. The weather had been cloudy in the Oomrawuttee circle, and at Agra; but there had been no rain. At Broach, where the picking had partially begun, some slight damage was expected; but in the districts surrounding Bhownuggur, where some ten inches of rain had fallen, no damage had been done.

The dealers have, as usual, taken advantage of the situation to put up prices, and the market has been firm to-day at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Broach and Bhownuggur. The official quotations for the former growth are Rs. 234-5 for "Good," for March delivery, and Rs. 243 for "Fine," and for Bhownuggur Rs. 200 for "Good" for April, and Rs. 207 for "Fully Good," and a rupee less for May delivery. Ready "Good" Bengal is hardly to be had, and is quoted at Rs. 158; but other grades are quoted about as they were before the holidays, and the same may be said of other growths; but there are now fewer sellers. A line of "Good" Bhownuggur, for April delivery, is reported to have been booked yesterday, at Rs. 198 to Rs. 199½; and a few hundred bales of Bengal, at Rs. 170 to Rs. 174; and Pachora, at Rs. 188, also changed hands. To-day a small business has been done in ready new Cotton, consisting of 100 bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 217; Julgaum, at Rs 205; Bengal, at Rs. 172¼; and Barsee, at Rs. 221-3. A little old Dharwar was also taken for local consumption at Rs. 186.

WHEAT is steady at the rates quoted last week; but only a small business in old Ekdani is reported in the Bazaar.

SEEDS.—A considerable business is reported to have been done in *Linseed* yesterday, and the price for ready stuff advanced one anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-3-0 to Rs. 6-7-0 per cwt. To-day the market has been quiet but steady at the previous quotations. In other descriptions there is nothing to speak of doing, and prices are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,814	bales.
Wheat	16,751	cwt.
Linseed	6,599	"
Rapeseed	1,537	"
Gingelly	19,148	"
Groundnuts	4,852	"

The figures for Receipts of Produce for the year ending on Saturday show a decrease, compared with last year, in every item excepting Cotton, Poppy Seed, and Groundnuts. The total arrivals of Cotton from the 1st January to 31st December were 1,634,061 bales, or 25,487 bales more than arrived in 1886. The increase in Poppy Seed was 31,264 cwt; and in Groundnuts 293,257 cwt. The falling off in Wheat was 3,625,720 cwt; in Linseed, 1,244,162 cwt; in Rapeseed, 324,188 cwt; and in Gingelly, 95,310 cwt.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning weak in tone, and with quotations 1-16d. below what they closed at for the holidays. The tone of the market has been quiet to a degree throughout the day, and rates must be taken as almost nominal in the absence of business to test them. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·82½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened a little firmer this morning, Fours for cash having been quoted at 97½; but the market afterwards became weaker again, and 97 7-16 is our quotation at closing, 4½ per cents. being nominally unchanged at 103½.

SHARES.—The market re-opened to-day with a quiet and weak tone; and the comparatively small business which transpired established a decline in most of the Mill and Press shares dealt in. Bombay Press are Rs. 2½ lower; and Mofussil and New Berar Rs. 7½ each down. Madras United Mill shares have fallen Rs. 25; Swadeshi, Rs. 5; and Jevraz Balloo, Manockji Petit, and Oriental Rs. 2½ each. Howard and Bullough, on the other hand, are Rs. 10 higher. Bombay-Burma, 2nd issue, have declined Rs. 5.

FREIGHTS are dull, and rather lower rates are quoted in some cases. The Carlton Tower (s) is reported to have been fixed for Hull, at 15s. per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	792½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,320	£125 250		5 pct.	118xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,97

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Braul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press	100	125	125	Rs. 15	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	5
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	600	600	Rs. 6	522½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 7	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	300
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	570xd

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY will LEAVE BOMBAY for CALCUTTA on 4th January, 1888, where they will stay until 15th idem. They will be at Benares from 3-46 p.m., on 17th, to 5-35 p.m., on 18th; at Lucknow from 2-35 a.m., on 19th, to 7-55 a.m., on 20th, and will RETURN to BOMBAY on the 22nd. Letters and telegrams for delivery to their Excellencies may be addressed accordingly, but all ordinary official communications, packets, &c., intended for His Excellency may be sent to Malabar Point, Bombay.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 2nd Jan., 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HALLUM—On New Year's Day, at Poona, Nellie, the beloved wife of Ed. H. Hallum, P. W. D.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENTON—December 29, at Ludhiana, the wife of Mr. J. Benton, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

SMITH—December 28, at Bandikul, the wife of Mr. W. Lindsay Smith (Traffic Inspector, R. M. R.) of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LONG—TAYLOR—December 28, at Bhagalpur, by Rev. G. M. Weber, J. S. Lane Long, eldest son of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cashel, to Florence Mary, third daughter of John Taylor, Esq., of South Kensington, London.

POWELL—O'BRIEN—December 26, at Christ's Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, Chaplain, Richard John Powell, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., youngest son of the late Mr. James Powell, to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. S. O'Brien.

DEATH.

YOUNGE—December 27, at Jullundur, Martha Ann Younge, widow of the late Colonel William James Younge, 60th Royal Rifles.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888.

THE departure of the Governor and Lady Reay for Calcutta this evening will remind us that so much of the Bombay season as is dependent upon the presence of their Excellencies in our midst will this year be unusually short. We all regret the fact, but we are a reasonable community, and are mindful not only of the difficulties which attend upon gubernatorial residence in Bombay, but of the exceedingly good use that his Excellency is endeavouring to make of what is a period of almost enforced exile from the Presidency capital. The tour in Guzerat and Kathiawar from which he returned the other day was full of effort, full of interest, and full of the promise of good results. There is no need to overrate the practical value of these official progresses. There is much in them that on the one side or the other has been carefully rehearsed, and the spirit of the astute courtiers and provincial governors who for the Empress Catherine's satisfaction crowded their territory with paste-board villages as signs of its prosperity is not entirely wanting along the route taken by a Governor on tour. But there was worldly wisdom in the maxim "*Il faut paraître*" to which Victor Cousin made his public life conform, and a Governor who denies the people within his rule the pleasure of his presence neglects a really important function. Government is less an abstraction in the East than anywhere. It is so personal a matter that a Governor who is careful to "appear," as the French philosopher used to say, in as many parts of his Presidency as he can is really supplying the people whose affairs he administers with an important object lesson in some of the elementary truths of Government and citizenship. Evidently the practice to which Lord Reay has been so busily conforming of late had not been greatly observed amongst the simple folk in the Madras Presidency amongst whom Bishop Caldwell found the belief to prevail that, though white men sometimes came into their country to shoot big game, they had nothing to do with the Government; the Pandiyan at Singampetti saw to that. A Governor's tour should at least correct impressions of that sort, and to judge from the things which are sometimes asked for on these occasions, the "white men" are expected to do much greater things than "the Pandiyan." The Governor's Court on these occasions is a Court of Requests, in which the pleaders are often men of great expectations. One district wants its headquarters to be changed; another wants a railway; another a loan for sanitary works; another wants more liberal aid for its schools. The old tradition that the rajah is the centre not only of all power but of all resources survives, though his attributes have fallen upon other shoulders. Somewhere in the luggage of a Governor on tour is supposed to be a Pandora's box, from which the Government, as a sort of universal provider, is expected to supply every want. Expectations of this sort usually lead to disappointment—or at all events to a philosophic lecture on the limitations of Governmental possibilities which it may be hoped is not thrown away.

At Ahmedabad Lord Reay was confronted by more than one difficult problem in local administration, laid before him, however, by men by no means wanting in either energy, experience, or practical wisdom. The Municipality want a loan for further prosecuting sanitary works, and the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner for a long time past have shown that nowhere can public money be spent in such work with better effect. But some opportunist or other had put in a plea for hastening slowly. An immense amount of work, it was admitted, still lay before the Municipality, but they hoped Government would continue the "thoughtful and mild policy" of encouraging reforms as soon as the people were prepared for them. We take this to mean that Ahmedabad is anxious not to be hurried into embarking upon a drainage scheme ill adapted, as hastily adopted schemes of that kind have before now proved to be, to the habits of the people. The Governor's answer to it was a mild rebuke to the Municipality because the question of drainage is still at the stage of consideration—a rebuke which took perhaps too little account of the fact that Ahmedabad is still suffering severely from divided counsels upon this subject. Too much reliance should not be placed upon local knowledge and local experience in dealing with so large a sanitary problem as that which confronts the Municipality of Ahmedabad. Would not this be an occasion for the intervention of a sanitary board like that which Mr. H. S. Cunningham thinks should be formed at the headquarters of every Provincial Government? What again was the meaning of Lord Reay's notification to the Ahmedabad Municipality that the local authorities are the natural guardians of historical monuments like those with which the city abounds? To say nothing of the want of archæological knowledge on the part of these local bodies, their attitude in regard to history and historical buildings is one of supreme indifference. What has happened at Bijapur is a warning against entrusting monuments of this kind to any other authority than a Commission constituted by the Supreme Government, something like the Historical Monuments Commission in France. At Ahmedabad, as at several points in his tour, the Governor found opportunities of praising what is being done locally in the cause of education, and of vindicating his Government against the charge of indifference to higher education which has been freely made. We hope his comparison between the lot of the Kathiawar station master who was happy in his work, notwithstanding that he had failed at his matriculation, and that of a B. A. who despite his academic success was cooling his heels in the vain hope of getting something to do in Government service, will not be deemed to be a confirmation of the charge. To the Mussulmans of Ahmedabad and elsewhere, who seldom lose an opportunity of putting their educational work in evidence, Lord Reay gave some very practical advice. It is perhaps essential that for primary education they should have recourse to schools exclusively appropriated to themselves. With them the time of primary instruction is the time also of religious education. But by the time that a Mahomedan boy is ready for entering one of the higher schools his religious education is completed, and it is to his advantage to come in contact with school-fellows of other communities. Lord Reay's suggestion to the Mahomedan community to give scholarship from their primary schools to institutions for higher education seems to offer a practical solution of the problem which they might act upon with advantage.

One important feature in these cold weather tours is the opportunity which they give for personal intercourse between the representative of the Queen and the Chiefs of the Native States. On this occasion Lord Reay came into contact with the Chiefs of three interesting groups of States lying within the political jurisdiction of the Bombay Government—those namely of Kathiawar, Mahi Kanta and Rewa Kanta. The Mahi Kanta Chiefs were honoured in the person of one of the most influential amongst them, the Maharajah of Idar, whose investiture as K.C.S.I. was a well merited recognition of well-intentioned and on the whole satisfactory rule. Lord Reay made the most of the opportunity of commending the Chiefs of the Province for the readiness with which they have abolished transit duties, which have been a serious impediment on through trade in a region greatly broken up and distributed amongst a number of petty jurisdictions. A similarly beneficent advance has been made in the South Mahratta country and in Kathiawar during Lord Reay's term of office, and he will be able to boast on his return to an England which is being obstinately urged to take up discarded economic heresies that he has worked hard in India in the cause of free trade. In Kathiawar, the Governor performed the double function of turning the first sod of a new railway and of announcing to one of the Chiefs of the Province the elevation of his State from the second to the first class. The advance that Gondal has made of late years in the ways of good government amply warrants the honour thus paid to the intelligent young prince who governs it, and whose latest act in contributing half the cost of the Dhoraji and Porebunder Railway is creditable and enterprising. A visit which the Governor paid to the new railway in course of construction from Jetalsar to Verawal gave him an opportunity of paying tribute to the progress that the neighbour State of Junagadh is making. The State has had difficulties to contend with which are recalled whenever the name of the Mekranis is mentioned. But the present administration has shown an earnest determination to make Junagadh a well ordered State, and the Governor's highly complimentary references to the work accomplished by the Nawab's Durbar show that these have been appreciated. In Kathiawar, as in Guzerat, his Excellency found many opportunities of encouraging and helping good work, and he made the best use of them. Which is the same thing as saying that the cold weather tour of 1887 has been successful and profitable.

WE publish to-day from a correspondent who has made a special study of the question, an account of the working of the system of farming out liquor licenses in the Thana and Kolaba collectorates which we suspect will surprise people who have not paid attention to the subject. Certain changes in the method of farming the liquor licenses in these collectorates came into operation on the first of January, chief amongst them being that the minimum guaranteed revenue system was abolished, and that the farms have been given to the bidder who offered the highest percentage on the still head duty paid on the country liquor sold through him. There is a wide variation in the biddings for the various talukas, especially in the Thana district. But the most striking offer is that which has been accepted for the Salsette taluka, where somebody thinks he can make a profit out of the sale of liquor after having paid Government for the monopoly no less than forty-six-and-a-quarter per cent. upon the still head duty. Now this would be possible if the liquor sellers were at liberty to sell at market price. But the Government, having elected to make this business the subject of a close monopoly, have eliminated the ordinary economic element from it. Price, as determined by cost of production combined with demand and supply, is a fancy of the economists so far as the Abkari Department is concerned. They have prevented competition, and they have fixed a price, which in the case of mowra spirit happens to be three rupees eight annas per gallon. That is the most that the farmer can get for the liquor he sells, and it is of some interest to know how the Salsette farmer is to get his profit. For he has first of all to pay two rupees a gallon for still head duty; forty-seven-and-a-quarter per cent. on that, the price which he pays to Government for his monopoly, comes to a little under fifteen annas; the spirit itself, delivered at Oorun bunder, costs eight annas a gallon, so that already his outlay comes to one anna three pies short of the maximum price at which Government will allow him to sell the liquor. But there are other charges which more than absorb this sorry remnant, and by the time he has paid for bringing his liquor across the harbour, and contributed the 100 rupees a month which are demanded of him as his contribution to Abkari departmental charges, he has nothing or less than nothing left. Now no one supposes that a rapid turn over will convert little losses into large gains, or that the liquor farmers trade to oblige a thirsty public. They trade for a profit, and even in the face of the calculation that Mr. Dantra brings before us it is certain that they make it. How they make it we will not inquire. But the devices of adulteration, of short measure, and of irregularities in distillation are open to a man who finds he has been led into making a hard bargain for himself with Government. If the authorities think that everything can be fair and above board in the execution of contracts framed under this system they must take a strange view of human nature. It is at all events a view that will not be taken out of doors, where people are wondering how long this system, which seems to grow worse after every attempt to tinker it into an improved shape, will be allowed to continue. Our correspondent's suggestion that the whole subject should be inquired into by a commission is one that we have more than once urged, and there is small hope of anything satisfactory until it has been acted upon.

THE Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council which was charged with the revision of the draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill has been drawn up, and will be published immediately. The Bill as amended meets with the approval of the Hon. Mr. Telang and the Hon P. M. Mehta, who may be taken to represent in this matter the views of the Corporation and of the general public. On all the points which gave rise to criticism and remonstrance concessions have been made in an ungrudging spirit. The "inherent rights" of the Corporation, as they have hitherto existed, have now nothing to fear from any enhancement of the powers reserved to the head of the Executive, and have received in some respects a new development. It is possible that on some points of detail there may be some further amendment, but substantially the revised Bill is in accord with the known opinions of the Bombay public. The Bill may be regarded as a codification of the various enactments dealing with the Municipality, its functions and its powers.

LORD REAY attended at the Secretariat yesterday afternoon and transacted public business there. His Excellency leaves with Lady Reay for Calcutta by the Jubbulpore mail train at 6 p.m., to-day.

IN the early part of this century two natives discovered a reef of argentiferous galena in the provinces about to be opened up by the Nagpur Railway. They promptly took specimens to the Raja of their territory, whose first question was: "Does any one else know of the existence of this ore?" They assured him that no one else knew, and they were at once beheaded, the Raja remarking that if the sahib logue came to hear of the existence of this mine they would annex his country.

THE latest news from the Northern Shan column is from Thonze, where it arrived on the 17th December. Two miles out of Thonze, the column was met by the Thonze Tswabwa, brother of the Thibaw Tswabwa. He was most friendly, and expressed great pleasure at the meeting. Major Yates accompanied him into Thonze on his elephants. As previously intimated, the object of this column is political, *i.e.*, to settle the Northern Isalween Shan States and to pave the way for the delimitation of the Burma-Chinese frontier. The Thibaw Tswabwa has been allotted the task of settling the Mainloung State bordering on the north of Thonze. An official of the Thonze Tswabwa accompanies the column through the State. At Thibaw, which should be reached on the 23rd, Major Yates will meet Lieutenant Daly, the Political Officer with the column; and the exact route of the column previous to its junction with the Southern Shan column at Mainayi in February will be settled.

AN Australian news telegram from Colombo says that Mr. Shaw's eleven played the New South Wales eleven at Sydney: the latter in their first innings made 149 and the English eleven 279 runs. Read and Shrewsbury made a prolonged stand on a splendid wicket, scoring freely, their totals being 35 and 48. Afterwards, Smith and Briggs made a still longer stand; the English captain giving a splendid display of cricket, including one hit over the fence for 5. Repeated changes of bowlers had no effect, and his total was 68, while Briggs made 46. The remainder of the team scored as follows:—Ulyett 16, Plougher *not out* 25, Dolker 12, Newham 2, Lohmann 7, Preston 1, Pilling 10, and extras 6. New South Wales in their second innings made 49 for three wickets.

THE *London Gazette* of December 13 announced that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom altering the constitution of the Council of the Government of the Island of Malta, and providing for the constitution of an Executive Council for the Island.

THE Germans are enforcing the payment of taxes in Samoa, but the natives refuse to pay them. The latest news is that everything is quiet.

Truth hears that during the Sandringham battues the Prince of Wales was peppered on the nose by a stray shot from the gun of a too-reckless guest.

THE pugilistic mania which has taken hold upon London has been stimulated by the countenance extended by the Prince of Wales the other day to Sullivan, the American champion, and the price of tickets to witness the encounter which is to take place between Sullivan and an English boxer at some undefined spot within a thousand miles of Charing Cross has, it is said, gone up to fifty guineas. When or where the promised fight will come off is kept a profound secret, but the general belief is that it will not be fought on English territory.

THERE has been some delay in settling the terms of the document in which the sovereignty of the Queen will be proclaimed over the British possessions in New Guinea. Two or three months, says the *Daily News*, will probably elapse before the Proclamation is actually issued. The Colonial Secretary in the new Administration will be Mr. Anthony Musgrave.

A TELEGRAM from Prince Bismarck is published, stating that his indisposition has completely passed away, and that he only now requires rest.

A DESPATCH received from Massowah announces that Dr. Ragazzi, director of the Italian station at Let-Marefia (Shoa), who has arrived at Massowah, is the bearer of letters from King Menelek and the Italian explorer Antonelli.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER, in the course of an interview with a press reporter, is represented to have expressed the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain and the other members of the Fisheries Commission would bring about a settlement which would prove satisfactory to all parties. The Dominion Minister of Finance is stated to have added that there should be freer communication between Canada and the United States in the matter of trade.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 2.

At the Emperor of Germany's New Year's Day reception no political allusions of any kind were made, but his Majesty, conversing later on with some high military officials, expressed his great satisfaction at the improvement in the situation.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

At a special meeting of the Privy Council in Dublin yesterday, the Lord-Lieutenant presiding, it was decided to suppress the National League in Dublin and Meath, under the sixth section of the Crimes Act.

The tentative proclamation, declaring the National League as a dangerous association, was issued on the 19th August last.

The present decision of the Privy Council will include the suppression of the Central Executive body of the League.

LOSS OF A BRITISH IRONCLAD.

News has reached here that her Majesty's Ironclad Hercules, while cruising with the Channel Squadron, struck on a reef, but by the exertions of the hands succeeded in floating her, and made her way to Ferrol, in which harbour, however, she is now gradually sinking despite every efforts to save her.

[The Hercules carried fourteen guns, had a displacement of 8,680 tons, and was fitted with engines of 6,750 horse-power. She was built at Chatham at a cost of £27,832, and was fitted with machinery costing £82,814. She had four torpedo tubes.]

THE FORGED DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, JAN. 2.

The official *Reichsanzeiger*, commenting on the famous forged despatches which had been officially published here, says that Germany always regarded and still regards the forged documents, which had been transmitted to the Czar, as a "venture" of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to disturb the peace of Europe in violation of the existing treaties.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

MOSCOW, JAN. 2.

Lord Randolph Churchill has arrived here from St. Petersburg.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY DEFALCATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 3.

The case of Mr. James Grant, late Agent of the Bank of Bombay, has been disposed of by the City Magistrate, who has sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

Great sympathy is expressed with Mr. Grant by both the European and native communities.

AN EXPLORATION EXPEDITION TO BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 3.

A Dibrugarh correspondent telegraphs that an exploring expedition left there for Burma, their intention being to go by the Hukong Valley and if possible to return by a different route.

LIMITATION OF AGE FOR NATIVE CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

A local paper states that the recommendation of the Public Service Commission that 22 shall be the maximum limit of age refers to native candidates for the Civil Service only.

THE G. I. P. R. VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

EGUTPURA, JAN. 3.

The G. I. P. R. Volunteers were inspected to-day by General Heathcote, who complimented them on their general efficiency. He then distributed prizes, awarding the first proficiency prize to "K" company and the second to "G" company. The weather was unfortunately unfavourable, but the men showed themselves excellently trained.

INVESTITURE OF LORD CONNEMARA WITH THE K.G.C.I.E.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 3.

Lord and Lady Connemara leave Madras for Calcutta about the 26th instant. Lord Connemara will receive the Order of Knighthood and be invested with the Order of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire at the investiture of the 6th proximo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left yesterday afternoon for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

JAN. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this morning, two days before due date.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here yesterday morning, two days before due date.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 31st inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, JAN. 2.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Barawa left here for Bombay this day.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Dec. 2.

10 p.m.	73·8

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

8 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	69·4
2 p.m.	71·8
4 p.m.	71·4

THE BOMBAY LIEDERKRANZ.

The members of the Bombay Liederkranz, together with a large circle of friends, met on Saturday last at their rooms, for the purpose of celebrating the festive season. The rooms were decorated with palms and flowers in a most artistic manner, and amongst the many flags displayed, those of the three principal German speaking nations (Swiss, Austrian and German) shared the places of honour with the Union Jack. The musical programme of the evening, which was short but very select, and such as only an old maestro like Herr Stœckel could put together, certainly found a most appreciative and enthusiastic audience. It consisted of the following gems :—

1. Ouverture zu Rubezahl..............Flotow.
   fur kleines Orchester.
2. Chor : Das Deutsche Lied..........Kalliwoda.
3. Lied : Ich grolle nicht ....Schumann.
   fur Horn.
4. (a) Nocturne in Fis dur } (b) Valse in Des dur } ....Chopin.
   fur Klavier.
5. Chore : (a) Schafers Sonntagslied..Kreutzer.
   (b) Abschied vom Walde...Esser.
6. Ave Maria ....Gounod.
   fur kleines Orchester.
7. Lied : Mein Herz ist im Hochland...Kleinecke.
   fur Bariton mit Horn obligato.
8. Chor : Trinklehre ....Abt.

We should not single out for praise any special piece, but no one could help being charmed with the way in which the orchestra of nine instruments performed Gounod's "Ave Maria." It showed what good stuff there must be in Bombay when amateurs, within the short space of hardly two months, can bring themselves to perform such a difficult piece in so charming a style. It should be added that the highly creditable manner in which both the vocal and the orchestral music was rendered is chiefly due to the vigorous baton and the careful training of the Music-Director Herr Stœckel. A high reputation preceded him from Calcutta, and he is no less appreciated in Bombay and Poona. It is to be hoped that the members of the Liederkranz who have already done so well may soon be induced to perform before larger audiences. After the music the members gathered round the brilliantly illuminated Christmas-tree, where everyone found a Christmas present. The company then adjourned to a well-spread supper, where the president, in a short speech, assured them that looking at the success which the society has shown at starting was a guarantee for a brilliant future. This and other speeches were received with enthusiastic "Hochs." At midnight all lights were turned off, and then suddenly blazes of weird light rose from censers, making the scene like one of Rembrandt's pictures, and thus the New Year was ushered in with dramatic effect. Singing and conviviality were kept up with so much spirit, that when at an unmentionable hour *cafe noir* was served round, Mr. Chanticleer was by acclamation admitted an honorary member, for even the best Tenor professed that in him, at least at that hour, he had found his master.

MURRAY'S AVIFAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

The third part of this work—one of the most important and valuable contributions to the scientific survey and record of that vast multitude of winged creatures which ever demand our attention, and in which many take more than an intelligent interest—has just been issued, and completes the first volume. To how many more volumes the work is to be extended it is not known, but all interested in the Ornithology of the Indian Empire—and especially the student—will find it a magazine of knowledge immensely simplified by the beautiful coloured illustrations executed by Mintem Brothers of London, and the numerous woodcuts which enrich the pages. The work, when completed, will decidedly be an addition to our standard works in Natural History, and cannot be too highly valued. Its character, scope, and purpose mark it as one which should be in every public library, large or small, Indian or Continental. Mr. Murray is certainly to be congratulated on his achievements thus far.

Dr. Middleton, who recently shot a gipsy in self-defence at Cordova, arrived at Gibraltar, on December 13, and proceeded to Tangier. He has been admitted to bail by the Spanish Courts, and has paid the sum of £600 as security for his return.

It is rumoured in Vatican circles that General Gourko and other Russian Governors of Poland have received orders from St. Petersburg to forbid the sending to the Pope of any address, present, or money, and to prevent intended pilgrims from leaving Poland for Rome. It is added, however, that other pilgrims from Austrian and German Poland will soon arrive in Rome.

The tenth anniversary of the fall of Plevna was celebrated at Moscow on Dec. 10 with much ceremony. The Grand Duke Nicholas unveiled a monument to the grenadiers who fell during the siege. The monument was originally intended to be erected at Plevna, but in consequence of the political situation in Bulgaria, it was afterwards decided to place it at Moscow.

Referring to the question of the adhesion of France to the proposal for a Conference at Madrid of the Signatories of the Conference of 1880 to revise the resolutions then arrived at on the affairs of Morocco, the *Temps* observes that the internal affairs of that country are not at issue, and that the matter is purely one of settling the question of the protection of foreign subjects or natives appealing to the Consular Protectorate. The journal adds that the French Government has all along intimated its readiness to take part in a Conference limited to this object, and calls upon the Spanish Government to define the terms of its proposals, which the paper points out it has not yet done.

It is not likely, according to the Durban correspondent of the *Times*, that disturbances will occur in Swaziland at an early date. The Transvaal Government has used all its influence to restrain the Boer malcontents, but it has resolved to "square accounts" with the recalcitrant tribes near Zoutpansberg next year. It could not afford the risks involved in hostilities with the Swazis, who could put 30,000 men in the field, supported by many hundreds of English diggers and others who are not disposed to be overridden by a body of filibusters. It is understood that an English Commissioner will be sent—a highly desirable step.

The real truth (says *Truth*) about Lord Augustus Loftus is that he was obliged to incur expenses during his eight years at St. Petersburg which he could not afford, as he had no private fortune, and although his salary as Ambassador was a large one, it was not equal to defraying the cost of the establishment that he was obliged to keep up and the entertainments he was expected to give. "I am told told that he has been seriously embarrassed ever since the Duke of Edinburgh's wedding, as the fêtes and ceremonial of that brillant winter were ruinous to him."

A ghoul, who acted as gravedigger in the chief cemetery of Valenciennes, has just been condemned to a fine of only £1 for having disinterred a dead body from a grave. He was asked by a woman to get for her the gold ring of the first wife of her husband, that ornament having been left on the finger of the deceased person when she was buried. Lelu set steadily to work in the churchyard one night and found the ring, but the matter was brought to light through the indiscretion of the instigator of the crime.

Religion and politics (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are very old allies ; but businesss seems now to have been taken into the partnership—as the following letter, which the *New York Herald* publishes from Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, will sufficiently show :—

Chicago, Nov. 24, 1887.

To the editor of the *Herald*.

Sir,—Almost immediately on my return to England I intend to invite Mr. Gladstone to favour me with comments upon various interesting matters relating to English politics and to American institutions, and to embody the results of the interview in a descriptive article occupying, say, about six columns of such a paper as the *Herald*. I intend to make the composition of this article a very special study, doing my utmost to render it piquant, graphic, and in a proper degree dramatic. Would it not be characteristic of your energy to have the whole essay cabled from England? It is only fair on my part to state that I make this communication to the three greatest American dailies, and that the one which shows the most enterprise shall have the contract. A telegram will reach me here until Tuesday morning. There is no need for an answer unless you have an offer to make.—I am, dear Sir, truly yours, Joseph Parker.

THE FARMING OUT OF LIQUOR LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your leading columns of the 28th ultimo, you have very properly drawn the attention of your readers to the "ever changing ever vexatious" policy of the local Government in matters of Abkari. And in support of your contention you give the latest instance of the method of farming out country spirits in the Thana and Kolaba Collectorates. You are, however, slightly in error when you state that intending farmers were invited to tender for the percentage of profit on *the total annual sales* of liquor. The percentage was asked on *the amount of still head duty* which the highest bidder may pay into the Treasury during the currency of his contract. The following extract from the notice of advertisement, issued by the Abkari Commissioner, will make this point clear :—"Each tender should specify the highest percentage which the tenderer will offer to Government on the amount of still head duty payable on the country spirit, which may be issued to him for consumption within the limits of the farm, if the farm tendered for is given to him." This change of system has for the first time been introduced into Thana and Kolaba only. The system by which farmers guarantee the Government a maximum of duty, irrespective of *consumption*, still flourishes, with all its attendant evils, in other districts of the Presidency. But as Thana and Kolaba are a thorn in the side of the Abkari administration, the Government have been imposed upon into an acceptance of this new make-believe arrangement as a concession to the continuous agitation carried on by the people in those aggressive districts. There is virtually no difference in the two systems, as you have very shrewdly observed. If at all, the new fangled one which is just introduced as a "trial" in the two Zillahs is, from the public point of view, infinitely worse in its effects—fiscal and moral. For, as I will directly show, consumers will have, under this most vicious and objectionable arrangement, to buy a villainous compound of what is known as "mowra," or "toddy" spirits, at a price far from representing its intrinsic value. They will get for rupees three-and-a-half, supposing that the farmer has the conscience to vend his stuff at that tariff rate, a gallon of mowra spirits, which in the very nature of things cannot but be largely adulterated or diluted, and less in measurement. Thus consumers will be mulcted in their money in order to enrich the Excise coffer through the medium of the farmer, who, as a matter of course, *must* practise wholesale adulteration.

The table of the percentage of profits given by you is correct. It is well by its light to go into details with a view of proving to the satisfaction of the public, whether farmers can sell their spirits with profit at the tariff rate of Rs. 3½ per gallon of mowra spirits of 25 deg. U. P., and of Rs. 3-14 per gallon of toddy spirits of the same alcoholic strength, it being considered that the cost of production of this liquor is somewhat dearer than that of mowra. I will take up the Salsette farm, where the farmer has offered 46½ per cent. of profit on the amount of the still head duty which he may pay during the currency of his contract.

	Per gallon. Rs.	a.	p.
Still head duty	2	0	0
46½ per cent. on above	0	14	10
Cost of mowra spirits delivered free by the distiller at Oorun bunder	0	8	0
Charges of conveyance from Oorun bunder to the farmer's place of business and drayage	0	1	2
Total cost to the farmer	3	8	0
Government tariff rate of sale	3	8	0
Profit	0	0	0

It will be seen from the above account that there is absolutely not a pie of profit to the farmer. On the contrary, there are *further* charges which have to be borne by way of Rs. 100 per month for cost of Abkari inspection ; also expenses in connexion with maintaining his depot, where, according to the rules of the department, he must concentrate the store of his mowra spirits, and shops in various localities, besides wages of servants and other minor charges incidental to his trade. These would amount in all to about 25 per cent., equal to a further charge of about 8 annas per gallon. The Salsette farmer must apparently undergo *a loss of eight annas per every gallon of either sort of spirits he may sell if he sells honestly*. Is it possible to conceive that the liquor contractor would allow himself to suffer in his pockets to the extent of 8 annas for every gallon of spirits that he vends? It is known that the farmers who are under contract with the Abkari departments in other districts than Thana and Kolaba are pecuniarily better situated than those who have just undertaken to farm places like Salsette, Bassein, and Dhanu, not to speak of other minor localities. These liquor contractors sell the spirits at the same fixed rate at Rs. 3½ per gallon ; but the price leaves them a fair margin of profit after payment of the still head duty of Rs. 2 per gallon and defrayal of all other incidental charges. But it is notorious that consumers in other districts have been loudly complaining for a few years past of the adulterated and deleterious character of the spirits which are sold to them by the respective farmers. Are not these complaints an indubitable proof of the malpractices of these farmers? And if they are comparatively better situated pecuniarily than those who have just entered into agreement with Government to pay it 30, 35 and 46½ percentage of profit on the amount of the still head duty on the liquor they may be able to sell during the seven months of their respective contracts, does it not stand to reason that the complaints about adulteration in a larger degree will be raised against the latter class of liquor contractors? The remedy, even as a trial in the two important Collectorates, is worse than the disease. What do the Abkari officials call it? Is it a reform in the right direction, or a continuance of all the old evils of the farming system in its most aggravated form? I cannot but characterise the arrangement as a masked device for indirectly plundering the consumers. That is the plain inference which I deduce as an effect of the vicious system. Is there no appeal to the conscience of a Christian Government from such a policy of wholesale spoliation? Is that a straightforward means to check the growing intemperance in the community? Is it such an extremely successful Abkari policy, of which the Government of Bombay and the Government of India should feel proud, and which they can point out to the Temperance Congress at Home and to the British Parliament as one that is a credit to the nation, its humanity, its civilisation and its code of ethics? As it is, I am constrained to pronounce it as a policy so utterly discreditable to our enlightened rulers that the sooner it is replaced by another every way suited to the social conditions of the people and in consonance with the moral spirit of the age the better. In my humble opinion there can be no thorough and wholesome reform in this direction until the Government has the courage and the sincerity to appoint a public commission, of really independent persons, to inquire into the results of its Abkari policy as has been done in Madras. In order to institute such a commission the first preliminary is a change in the *personnel* of the department. Its present head is unequal to cope with the severe task, and should therefore be replaced by a permanent official of unbrassed mind who has a thorough grasp of the principles on which the Abkari policy should be regulated, and who is besides in touch with popular opinion. Is the Government of Lord Reay prepared to introduce this preliminary change? If not, we may as well cry out to the moon for a complete overhaul.—Yours, &c.,

P. B. DANTRA.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

The detachment of the No. 7-1 Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, with two Gardner guns, has left Bernard-myo *en route* for Bhamo, and will embark in a trading steamer at Thabeitkyin.

The head-quarters and three companies of the 1st Bengal Infantry will march from Swebo in time to embark at Kyankinyaung, on the 29th December, for conveyance to Mandalay, where they will be located at the shore until the regiment starts for India.

The Chief Commissioner, Burma, has applied for the sanction of the Government of India to deport to India all military native prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment in civil jails in Burma.

A telegraph office has been opened at Sagaing, near Mimbu.

Sir Frederick Roberts, with Lady Roberts and the members of his personal staff, arrived at Calcutta on Saturday morning.

Major-General Sir Thomas Baker has returned from Calcutta and resumed command of the Allahabad Division.

The distribution of the Deputy Surgeons-General in the Bombay presidency to be altered as below :—

BOMBAY.

Medical Staff.

	Head-Quarters.
Poona Division	Poona.
Mhow Division	Mhow.

Indian Medical Service.

Bombay District, Northern Division and Aden	Bombay.
Sind District	Karachi.

PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—Our well-known citizen and esteemed Native Judge, of the High Court, has rendered signal service to the University by the small, but very sensible, letter which he has addressed to the Registrar, and to which you gave publicity in your issue of 31st ultimo. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas thinks it his duty as a Fellow of the University to bring to light the several defects and discrepancies in the different examinations held by our University, and let us hope that with his usual energy and zeal the gentleman will not let the matter go half way, but once for all bring it to a happy and final settlement, and thus earn the gratitude of hundreds of poor souls, who from year to year become prey to an objectionable and loose system of making examinations. But if Mr. Justice Nanabhai's efforts in this direction are very creditable and entitled to all praise, I think his silence in a matter with which he is the more conversant and which is, in fact, passing under his very eyes, is unfortunate. I need not tell you, Sir, that the examination for the offices of Subordinate Judges and District Pleaders is a Government examination and is held every year under the direct supervision and control of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court. The results of the past several years of these examinations hardly come up to as much as 10 per cent. even, and it is a matter of no small wonder that, notwithstanding the repeated complaints of the public and press, the authorities have hitherto turned a deaf ear to them all. It does not, indeed, redound to the credit of the powers that be to let off from year to year unnoticed and uncared for the results of an examination in which on an average only about 8 per cent. of the candidates are fortunate enough to go through successfully.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 1. ANINAR.

THE VOLUNTEER CALICO BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The announcement made in your advertisement columns this morning to the effect that a Volunteer Fancy Dress Ball is to be held in the Town Hall, on the 20th instant, will be heartily welcomed by one and all, and especially by those who belong to the Corps. My object, however, in writing is to call attention to the prices of tickets fixed by the committee, which, I humbly beg to say, will not suit the pockets of all members of the Corps. I would suggest, for the consideration of the management, that instead of Rs. 10 being charged for a Volunteer's ticket the amount be reduced to Rs. 5 for privates ; officers and non-commissioned officers, however, being made to pay the former figure. If the committee could see their way to act on this suggestion, it is needless to say how gladly the arrangement would be welcomed by every

Jan. 2. VOLUNTEER.

THE ROADS AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your paper, to draw attention to the very disgraceful state of the roads, and more particularly the main road, at Bandora. The rain we have had for the last few days has evidently found the Bandora Municipal authorities fast asleep. For pedestrians the roads are almost impassable, as one can hardly keep his footing in the soft, slimy mud. I should not like to offer an opinion about making roads, but from an outsider's point of view it seems strange to see the roads after, being metalled, covered with about two inches of gravel, which when it rains becomes so many inches of mud. The gutters were the cleanest part of the road this morning and were much used. I think it would be as well if the Bandora Municipality were to metal the gutters and leave the roads alone, giving us, however, a fair start by scraping the roads. I may say that the roads are almost as bad, as they are now, in the dry weather just after the watering carts have been over them. I think I may safely say that I am expressing the wishes of every resident in Bandora when I ask that the main road at all events may be kept clean and free from

MUD.

Bombay, Jan. 3.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Jan. 3.—The barometer has fallen in Sind, Guzerat, the central parts of the country, and south of the Peninsula, and risen elsewhere, most in the Punjab. The readings range from 30268 at Peshawar to 30·019 at Galle. Winds are generally normal in direction, but south-westerly winds are reported from Surat, Cochin, Rawalpindi and Multan, and southerly to south-easterly winds over the Deccan and the Berars. The temperature has fallen in Burma, Western Bengal, North-West Provinces, east of the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, and risen or changed irregularly elsewhere ; the fall in the North-West and Central Provinces being considerable. Humidity has risen fast in Bombay, and rain has fallen in Colombo and in Bombay and Central Provinces.

BENGAL.

Amusements at Calcutta.—Our Theatre Royal and Circus have both been doing good business during the week, and both have produced pantomimes. That at the Theatre is decidedly the best specimen of a pantomime that we have seen in Calcutta as regards both the writing, acting, scenery, and dresses ; and it deservedly will have a long run for India. I see that the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin have announced their intention of being present at the Theatre on Tuesday evening next, when, of course, the house will be full. The Circus Company have cut out a new line for themselves as regards Circus pantomimes, for they have erected a large stage at one end of the tent on which a regular pantomime is performed instead of the usual rough and tumble business in the ring which has been dignified by the name of a pantomime. I must say that the Harlequinade business at the Circus is fully as well performed and of a more legitimate character than that at the Theatre Royal. I would advise Mr. Stanley, though theatrical managers are not generally very willing to take advise, to ask the author of the present pantomime for permission to produce his burlesque of "Lalla Rookh," which was so great a success when performed by the Dalhousie Dramatic Club last year.—*Evening Journal.*

DEFENCES OF COALING STATIONS.

In a letter to the *Times*, Lord Brassey gives the following information regarding the progress made in the defences of a long chain of coaling stations lately visited by him in the Sunbeam :—

NORTHERN AUSTRALIA.

Port Darwin has a noble harbour in an important strategical position. It is distant from Thursday Island 725 miles, Singapore 2,500 miles, and King George's Sound 2,109 miles. The cable by which Australia holds telegraphic communication with the civilized world is here connected with the line carried across the continent with so much enterprise by the Government of South Australia. The first section from the north of the Trans-Australian Railway is near completion. It will connect Port Darwin immediately with a district in which gold mining is being carried on with success, over five tons having been already exported. When the communication with Adelaide is completed, Port Darwin may become the port of landing for the mails from Europe for all parts of Australia. The harbour is already used to a limited extent as a coaling station for the mercantile marine. In war it would be a base of operations for our cruisers protecting the trade between Queensland, India, China, and Europe. It remains as yet absolutely defenceless. A few light guns of long range should be mounted and a small force of Volunteers, led by permanent non-commissioned officers, should be raised. The necessity for some defence was not sufficiently brought under consideration at the recent Colonial Conference.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius could not be similarly neglected. It is on the direct route and almost equidistant from the Cape and Ceylon. It has a trade of the annual value of six millions sterling. The harbour is deep, well sheltered, and capacious. Three graving docks have been constructed. One of these can be readily enlarged to receive a man-of-war of the Imperieuse type. The work would be taken in hand with the assistance of a loan of £50,000, on easy terms. A dock at Mauritius would be a most valuable resource in war, while in peace it would be a boon to the East India Squadron, if vessels could be sent to refit in one of the few harbours on the station which have a cool season.

NEW DEFENCES AT PORT LOUIS.

The improvement of the existing forts at Port Louis and the formation of new defences have been commenced. The Local Government contribute £55,000 for works and the Imperial Government £55,750 for armaments. A torpedo and submarine defence has been provided. The manning of the works is an important question which still awaits solution. For the submarine mine and torpedo defence a native force is being enrolled, consisting of seafaring men led by 13 non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners. It is believed they will be thoroughly efficient. An artillery force of a similar character would probably be equally efficient for fighting guns.

It is highly desirable that Mauritius should be connected by cable with the line of telegraph recently laid to the Cape along the eastern shores of Africa. It was not satisfactory to see a fine steamer of the French Messageries Maritimes fleet lying at Mauritius, subsidized by the Ireland Government, while no mail service exists under the British flag. It is certain that the French would not allow their island of Reunion to depend for its postal communications on a foreign service. At any cost a line of steamers would be maintained under the national flag.

THE CAPE.

The importance of the Cape as a strategical position is thoroughly understood in England. It is less generally known how favourable are the conditions for defence. The colony owes its security to its iron bound coast, and the mighty surges of the southern Ocean. The Cape peninsula and Port Elizabeth afford anchorage for a fleet. Elsewhere a landing is impossible except at a few coves, and only in boats of special construction, handled with practised skill.

Confining our attention to the Cape peninsula it was described by the Royal Commission as a rugged mountain district 32 miles in length, connected with with the mainland by a low isthmus between Table Bay on the north and Simon's Bay on the south. The naval establishments are at Simon's Bay, the mercantile at Table Bay. The resources of Simon's Bay are equal to the light repairs of the fleet. It is a suitable peace station. In war the squadron must operate from Table Bay, where we have at command a graving dock of ample dimensions for a powerful ironclad, large engineering shops, and unfailing supplies of coals. The extension of the break-water renders the anchorage in Table Bay as secure as in Simon's Bay.

It has been proposed to defend both Simon' Bay and Table Bay charging the former upon the Imperial Exchequer and the latter on local resources. The armaments in both cases are to be provided from Imperial funds. The works at Simon's Bay are well advanced. Nothing has yet been done by the local Government at Table Bay. It was discouraging to hear that the works at Simon's Bay, on which £50,000 is being expended, and upon which we saw 500 men engaged, were to be armed with muzzle-loading guns of short range. It is highly unsatisfactory to remodel works at considerable expense to mount an obsolete armament. A railway is essential to connect the batteries at Simon's Bay with the garrison at Cape Town. The Imperial Government should share with the local Government in the cost, which is estimated at £15,000.

ST. HELENA.

Passing on to St. Helena, a personal visit is necessary to appreciate the facilities for the defence of this beautiful island. The landing places are few, and they are commanded by works of considerable strength. New works are in progress which will give an extended range of fire to seaward. The guns are not yet to hand. The expenditure recently authorized, amounting to some £10,000 appears fully justified in view of the importance of St. Helena as a coaling station for the Cape route to the East. As a sanatorium it might be of great value to the ships of the African Squadron.

ASCENSION ISLAND.

This barren and inhospitable volcanic island has presented a singularly unpromising field of labour to the naval detachment which for many years has been maintained in the island. Solid and capacious stores, extensive ranges of buildings, miles of roads, the tanks, the hospitals on the seashore and on the mountain, the farm on the peak—a oasis crowning a heap of cinders—attest the zeal of a succession of officers and men. To the naval reformer they give occasion for reflections on the considerable cost which has been thrown upon the country, in the creation of an establishment which has become practically useless through the universal use of steam and the suppression of the slave trade. In the present circumstances St. Helena offers unquestionably superior advantages for all naval purposes. As a coaling station it is in a better position, being approximately equidistant between the Cape and Sierra Leone, and less exposed to rollers, which frequently interrupt the coaling of ships at Ascension. It is repugnant to abandon to utter ruin an establishment created with much labour and expense. To this alternative, however, we must come unless we are prepared to put Ascension in a state of defence. The value of the naval stores is not less than £50,000, and the ample stock of coal would offer an irresistible temptation to an enemy's cruiser. Three or four long-range, armour-piercing guns, with a few machine guns, would give security against a *coup de main*. We should look to the fleet to prevent an attack in force.

A HALF WAY HOUSE.

Sierra Leone is an important coaling station, half way between England and the Cape. The harbour is large and safe for ships of heavy tonnage. The works of defence are in active progress. The cost is estimated at £22,000 for works and £15,000 for armaments. In addition to the works now in hand, a battery is thought desirable to prevent an attack with long-range guns from seaward. Having admitted Sierra Leone into the list of our coaling stations of the first class, its defence should be made complete against a powerful cruiser.

The capabilities of the coloured races are nowhere seen to greater advantage than at Sierra Leone. They supply the official staff of the Government. A coloured barrister of marked ability is the leader of the Bar, and makes a professional income of 3,000l a year. The day seems drawing near when it will be no longer necessary to send Englishmen to administer the government in a climate so often fatal to the health of the European.

NO WHITE TROOPS AT SIERRA LEONE.

An expedition was leaving Sierra Leone on the day when the Sunbeam touched at the port to punish neighbouring tribes for repeated attacks upon the people of our protectorate. Sir Francis de Winton, Major Pigott, and Captain Brown had been sent out by the War Office to take charge of the expedition. The force at their disposal consisted of 350 men of a West India Regiment and some native levies. We have no white troops at the station. There were lying off Sierra Leone two of her Majesty's vessels, manned by more than 200 men. A civilian cannot appreciate the reasons which made it impossible, in the view of the Admiralty, that more than 15 men should be spared from the ships to join in the expedition. The same decision would doubtless have been taken by the Board of which the writer was a member. It is needless to say that all were eager to go, and, the service being considered a privilege, the 15 best men in one of the ships were selected. The slave trade having been suppressed, it would seem that expeditions, such as that described, afford the only field of service open to the West African Squadron, and if, when opportunity offers, the naval force is able to take so limited a part, the question arises, Why call upon officers and men to endure an existence so truly miserable to no purpose? There are no enemies at sea in West African waters. Questions in dispute with the local representatives of the Great Powers can be better settled at headquarters than by altercations on the spot, each side to the controversy seeking for support to argument by the presence of gunboats.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF £12,000 BY GENERAL WILLOUGHBY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following :—A year ago a personage of some note was maintaining himself in London at the expense of the Hova Government—his Excellency General Digby Willoughby, General Officer Commanding the Malagasy Forces, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to her Majesty Banavolona III., Queen of Madagascar. General Willoughby, who had commanded the Queen's army until the recent military operations in Madagascar were concluded by the treaty with France, and who was then present in London as her Majesty's Ambassador, is an experienced soldier and a man well versed in affairs ; and the greatest confidence was reposed in him by the Power he represented. He was favoured with the highest confidence of the Queen and her counsellors ; and, indeed, had been invested with absolute powers to conclude the negotiations with France—the instrument which conferred them upon him going so far as to say that "Les preliminaires de paix que porterentela signature du General Digby Willoughby. . . . seront ratifies par Nous, recevrons Notre approbation royale, et seront revetus de Notre signature aussitot recus par Nous." In sign of this confidence was the rare Order of the Crown of Madagascar which his Excellency wore. It now appears that General Willoughby has forfeited this high regard. We understand that his relations with his Government had been strained for some time. He had remained in London spending large sums of money, beyond the limits of his authorization, and had not been officially received on his return. He allowed some months to elapse before presenting his statement of accounts ; and now he is under sentence of imprisonment on a charge of embezzlement. It appears that a Commission was appointed by the Hova Government, composed of Englishmen as well as of Malagasy officers, to examine into his conduct, and the accused had English counsel. He was found guilty, the amount which he was charged with embezzling being no less than £12,000. The defence set up was that, having lost all his money, accounts, and papers in the wreck of the Castle Line, off the Cape of Good Hope, he was unable to prove his innocence. According to strict Malagasy law he is liable to imprisonment in chains till the sum is refunded ; and although it was rather expected that the ex-General would be let off with banishment, we hear that he has been packed off to one of her Majesty's prisons under a strong escort of soldiery.

VISIT TO THE NORTH WALES GOLD MINE.

A special correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following description of the now famous gold mine in North Wales :—

A party of a round dozen gentlemen, of which I was one, have spent a long and intensely interesting day in an inspection of that North Wales gold mine which has suddenly come into notoriety. We started from Dolgelly, having before us a journey of eight miles in a northerly direction, the latter portion taking us through some of the familiar scenery of this picturesque portion of the Principality. The broken summit of Cader Idris, beautifully powdered with snow, was always somewhere or other in evidence. The tourist knows this district well, and I shall only so far touch upon its geography as may serve to indicate the exact whereabouts of the mine, as to which there seems to be a confused impression abroad. Shortly before we came to the site of the Haunted Oak, in which tradition says that Owen Glyndwr hid the body of the Lord of Nanau, whom he had slain. This passing reference to the family seat of the Vaughans will sufficiently inform the tourist reader of our route ; and when it is supplemented by the statement that by and bye we halted at sweet Tyny-groes, beloved and haunted by all British artists, no more need be said ; for we were now in the neighbourhood of the three waterfalls seldom neglected by excursionists who make Dolgelly the centre of their summer wanderings. The Rhayadr Du, or the black cataract, does not enter into our survey, save to remind that it pours a fine volume of tumbling water down to the Mawddach River, rushing swiftly between wooded heights in its rocky bed in the bottom of the valley. It represents, in short, the important friend which Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, the proprietor of the gold mine, has found ready to hand, the motive power, without which his difficulties would be increased to an incalculable degree. Two miles higher up, always following the romantic road overlooking the Mawddach, we enter a gateway, and are upon a piece of freehold, upon which Mr. Morgan has erected a powder mill, with a line of small houses planted in the woods at the necessary intervals. To keep tourists away from their immediate vicinity he has during the past summer made a foot track nearer the river than the higher level by which they were in the habit of getting to the falls. Soon, the close roar, which has been gradually getting louder and louder, announces the point where the rivers Caen and Mawddach mingle in full current. The falls of the latter to the left are over 120 feet in height. It is a most lovely cataract as we saw it streaming strongly over, and completely covering with a silver volume of water, the rugged face of the nearly perpendicular crag. While all admired its picturesque grandeur, viewed as a masterly motive power, it excited the admiration of certain practical miners of our party who had for years worked on far distant goldfields where water was always scarce. To the left, not many hundred yards across the triangle of land formed by the two impetuous streams, are the falls of the Mawddach. The jutting rocks break them into three sections; and these cataracts are much wider than the the single fall of the Caen. The total fall of the Mawddach is about 70 feet, and it is at the very foot of it, close to the turmoil of the black, swirling pool of the rocky basin, that the first mill for crushing the gold has been erected. A huge waterwheel, not yet set to work, overhangs the steep bank, but fortunately there is no tall chimney required to give escape for the smoke which crushing machinery worked by steam would render unavoidable. All the way from the entrance to the powder mill works we had noticed heaps of valuable machinery waiting for final movement to the places for which it is destined. Between the two falls the hill rises a hundred feet in the rear, and from a conspicuous brow a huge drum showed where the ore is to be conveyed by means of an endless rope down the steep tramway to the crushing mills at the foot of the Mawddach falls.

The entrance to the mine, as we now knew, was not far distant from the big drum. A stiff climb brought us to the platform, or paddock, upon which masses of "stone" (as the rough quartz is termed by mining men) were stacked. We were soon engaged in handling the pieces, picking them at randon off the piles, which represent up to the present time more than two thousand tons of stone excavated and brought out from the mine. I may mention that there were at least three practical miners (not including Mr. Morgan himself, in our party) and if they had not journeyed hither in a sceptical frame of mind, they were perfectly independent, and not to be convinced by anything which their own eyes did not see. But there was, at this early stage, no doubt about the presence of gold in the stacked stone. The specks of precious metal could be seen by the naked eye, and a little moisture applied, according to custom, to the surface of the stone revealed others. I sampled perhaps a hundred pieces, and every member of the party probably did the same, and then there was no necessity to handle any more for they all obviously contained more or less of gold—sometimes but a speck or two, sometimes a high average of quantity. There was no room for doubt that the gold was not only there, but there in what is known as "paying quantities." To what degree of richness it would ultimately crush out no one could say. That is a problem with can only be solved when the ore is crushed.

After examining the "paddock" (miners' term for the platform on the side of the hill where the stone was packed), we went into the mine, by the adit, or tunnel through the side of the hill, Mr. Morgan remarking that in this particular mine there were several other lodes ; that in the surrounding property which he has acquired over 40 lodes have been surveyed ; and that a new adit is being pushed into the hill lower down than the point where the working is now conducted. We walked to the end of the adit. Nearly 180 feet of tunnelling was done before the hoped-for vein of quartz was discovered, and the lode has now been stripped some 80 feet. It is 25 feet thick with abundant evidences of ore above and even richer stone below. In another part of the mine 50 feet more tunnelling will reach a still larger lode of 60ft. in thickness and this will be struck 400ft. below the surface. The lode already "stripped," namely, exposed to view and ready for the miner's pick was that which we visited. The place was in mining parlance "cleaned up"; that is to say all the loose stone had been removed by truck from the mine. The floor was sloppy with continuous drippings from the low roof ; the walls were solid rock. We saw where four new shot-holes had been prepared. The blasting material was in them, and the fuses were lighted, as, stooping low, we paddled through the water, candle in hand, along the narrow subterranean gallery to the distant point of daylight. The explosions were followed after due interval by muffled reports heard by the party in the safe distance. Whoever cared to do so then went in with the mining captain and the men to see the result. A goodly quantity of stone had been dislodged, and some of the visitors themselves took loosened fragments from the face of the lode and brought them in their own hands out to the open air. It was a time of great excitement to us all, and we felt something of the feverish anxiety that even the oldest miner can never wholly subdue. The blocks of quartz, large as a man's head or no bigger than a walnut, were plunged into the tub of water, subjected to the scrutiny of the pocket-glass, and keenly examined. It proved to be a very fortunate piece of blasting, and there was a first-rate average of visible and good gold in the parcel of stone brought forth. Some of the pieces were excellent as "show specimens"; others equally satisfactory as "miners' specimens." Show specimens are such stones as an ordinary person can appreciate—the sort of thing to be placed in a public museum. Out of the stone brought direct from the newly blasted lode by visitors there were at least two pieces with sufficient visible gold to justify their exhibition in any collection, and others like them were found in the truck. Miners' specimens do not necessarily exhibit a single speck of gold.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Barque John Davie, of 1013 tons, Captain H. Crocker arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Mauritius (December 2.) She had on board a cargo of sugar and two native deck passengers.

The ship Scottish Isles, 1,997 tons, Captain Thos Caney, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Liverpool and Glasgow, laden with a cargo of water-pipes and coal. She is consigned to Messrs Walsh, Lovett and Co.

The ship Sierra Cordova, 1,429 tons, arrived in harbour yesterday, under command of Captain J. McLure, from Cardiff (Sept 29.) She brought a cargo of 2,115 tons of coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

The B I S N Persian Gulf mail steamer Assyria, arrived in harbour, under Captain C R Kendall, yesterday afternoon, having left Busreh on the 6th December. She reports having experienced vasty weather at sea. From Verawal, she had strong headwinds and occasional shower of rain. She had on board a general cargo, eleven chests of opium, eighty-four horses and the following passengers: Mrs. Kendall, Prossessor Forrest, Mr. J. Leask, Serg W. and Mrs. Evans and two children; also thirty-two prisoners from Karachi in charge of a warder and fifteen policemen; and 246 deck

The Anchor line steamer Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchison, which arrived in Bombay late on Monday evening is laden with a general cargo from Liverpool, had the following passengers on board:—Colonel Swifte, Major Montgomery, Lieuts Anderson and R Stewart, Mr R P and Mrs Monk and Maid, Mrs B and Master Speedy, Mrs E P Thompson, Mrs Wylie and child, Mr J T Mitchell, Mrs Lambert, Mrs Hoar, Miss Thompson, Miss Proctor, Miss Mary Proctor, Miss D. Root, Miss O Smith, Rev A E and Mrs Winter, Rev J and Mrs Chamberlain, Rev W J Chamberlain, Miss M E Files, Rev J G Fagg, Rev E F and Mrs Frease and infant, Mr F Harris, Rev G and Mrs Ishaen and infant, and Mr E Burr.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3rd January, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R.Rubattino	3044	G. Merello........	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kashgar....	1515	Gadd...........	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dracona	1245	W. Sangster....	F	Rodgers & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Regius.......	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Orion	1833	Mattiazi.........	L	J. Janni.
„ Clifton.......	1713	A. W. Wade......	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt.of St.John	2286	J. L. Sheil	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba.......	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Stura	1416	N. B. DeMarchi.	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibir	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Persia (s)	Hutchinson..	Liverpool, Dec. 4.
3	Assyria (s).........	Kendall	Busreh, Dec. 16.
	Scottish Isles	Caney	Liverpool, Sept. 29.
	Sierra Cordova ..	McLure	Cardiff, Sept. 30.
	John Davie	Crocker	Mauritius. Dec. 3.
	Bhownagar	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—

Steamer Persia, for Liverpool.
„ Siam, for London, &c.
„ Orion, for Trieste, &c.
„ Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
„ Bengal, for China.
Ship Oenone, for Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 1.

Sexton, Lieut, Bo, 16th B I, on duty, from Poona.
Sexton, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

January 2.

Benson, Lieut-Col, Bgl, 17th Lan, from leave, from England.
Forde, Capt, Bgl, RA, from leave, from England.
Stewart, Lieut, Bgl RHA, from leave, from England.
Anderson, Lieut, Bgl, Manchester Regt, from leave, from England.
Blyth, Capt, 10th Bgl Lan, from leave, from England.
Gates, Dpy Surg-Genl, Bo, IMS, from tour, from Aden
Montgomery, Major, Bgl, SC, from leave, from England
Simpson, Capt, Mad SC, from leave, from England.
Kirke, Lieut-Col, Bgl Genl List, from leave, from England.
Stacpole, Lieut, Bo Staff officer off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Smyth, Lieut-Col, Bo, 2nd EY Regt, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Conran, Capt, Bo, 2nd EY Regt, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Sladen, Lieut, Bo, 2nd EY Regt, off leave, from Ahmedabad.
Harrison, Capt, Bo, 2nd EY Regt, from leave, from Ahmedabad.
Swifte, Col, 27th Mad Infy, from leave, from England.

January 3.

Monk, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, from leave, from England.
Davidson, Lieut, Bgl SC, on leave, from Kirkee.

December 30.

Hartshorne, Major, Bgl, on retirement, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—January 3.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on duty, to Vingorla.
Sexton, Lieut, 16th Bo Infy, from duty, to Poona.
Stewart, Lieut, Bgl RHA, from tour, to Umballa.
Anderson, Lieut, Bgl, Manchester, Regt, from leave, to Agra.
Blyth, Capt, 10th Bgl Lanc, from leave, to Mooltan.
Forde, Capt, Bgl RA, from leave, to Caunpore.
Benson, Lieut-Col, Bgl, 17th Lane, from leave, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 4th January, 1888.

1. There will be a Proficiency Class on Thursday, at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.

2. The meeting of the Regimental Committee will take place at head-quarters, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, 6th inst.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·947
Temperature of the Air	74·4
Wet Bulb Termometer	70·3
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·818
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	72·1
General Directions of Wind*.........E,N E,NE, ESE, N,E.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	129
Fall of rain	0·01
Total for during month	0·04
„ year	0·04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd inst. ..	0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

M. CARNOT PORTRAYED.

A Paris correspondent describes M. Sadi Carnot as the most ordinary of worthy men: thoroughly worthy, as the word is commonly understood, but commonplace beyond what the definition usually implies. He adds:—

M. Carnot is under fifty and an exceptionally young man, kept young by all manner of negations. He was turned into geometry from his cradle, was a model *eleve de l'Ecole Polytechnique*, and by a series of dry deductive processes became a first-rate civil engineer. M. Carnot is the beau-ideal of tombstone perfection, and there is no "humbug" about it; he sincerely and truly combines all the epitaph virtues. Having married before he was of age, he has grown-up children, and can call a quarter of a century to witness that he is son, husband, and father of a most exemplary sort. Perhaps domestic virtue may not be the leading characteristic of our neighbours. But be it noted that, when a Frenchman *is* domestic, nothing save fireside qualities are ever to be expected of him, and his repugnance for all forms of public activity or public life is genuinely a matter of instinct, of temperament. Do what he will, he cannot get rid of it. When he repeats, as he constantly does, "Je deteste la politique," he means it; for he does not comprehend what it is *not* to detest politics. Remark that if these intimate aspects of the French citizen of to-day are not well understood, it is impossible to know M. Carnot, for he is a type of his kind.

Believe me, no Frenchman of our time enjoys political life. He makes himself a politician for a purpose, for greed, or glory, or distinction or advantage of some sort. He works at it, but for the life of him can never take in the "fun" of it. To a well-trained domestic man like M. Carnot *la politique* is almost a thing of an improper nature, as necessarily affording too frequent occasions for distraction, and giving to a family man and *bon bourgeois* duties that oblige him to be away from his home. It has in it such an element of sport that it cannot be altogether "proper." This is what no Englishman will even understand; yet it is the creed of a "good" Frenchman—of a man like the new President of the Republic, chosen because he is the very symbol of integrity.

Here we have one of the obstacles to M. Carnot's statecraft, deriving from his nationality; but that deriving from his profession should be recurred to. Nothing are more frequent in France than the cut-and-dried *Polytechnicien*, who hates imagination as a Calvinist of two centuries ago hated an embroidered chasuble. It would be unjust to call M. Carnot a "pedant"; his amiable nature has no aggressiveness in it and real pedantry lays too hard a grip on what it adopts to enter into the character of men who cannot be convinced of anything that is not subject to proof by line and rule. And here lies another danger—a danger unescapable as original sin, and which is already being visited on France by M. Carnot: vacillation. What is not tangible is not; there is the instinctive though perhaps unconfessed principle, and it guides everything. All the triumphs of the great dealers in human thoughts and passions—the Bismarcks, Cavours, Pitts, Palmerstons, and others whose chief instrument is the delicate "mysterious quantity," so sure and so unerring, called tact—all these triumphs, modifying the destinies of the world, go for nothing with the narrow geometrician who cannot clutch their "proof" He will admit the fact of Selferino, or Sadowa, or Sedan; but you can never reveal to him the fine continuous thread that connects them with the despatch of a small Sardinian contingent to the Crimea or the joint Austro-Prussian "demonstration" on the Eider in 1862.

But, a Moderate of Moderates, a member in reality of the "Centre Gauche"—what in England would be termed a "Liberal Unionist"—M. Carnot would have admitted to his councils men taken from the municipal body of Paris, who do not disguise their Communistic tendencies; men such as M. Clemenceau himself would have avoided inviting to any participation in rule. The true explanation of this is, probably, that being so repugnant to his personal instincts it was embraced as a sacrifice to duty. Another characteristic of M. Carnot is his extreme lack of decision. After having lived through sixteen years of Parliament, and been twice a responsible Minister, M. Carnot knew so little of all those with whom he had constantly mixed, had so completely failed to conceive any opinion of his own, that for eight days he sought the judgments of A, B, and C—of insignificant persons of no account whatever—on men and things which were of immediate and fateful consequence to the nation over whose destinies he was called upon to preside. Want of all self-reliance, of all *flair*, as the French call it, of that sudden irresistible revelation of the "thing to be done," which is the quality on which statecraft is based.

It would seem absurd to designate as *null* a man who is acclaimed as the emblem and sign of a whole country's honesty; but it may unfortunately be that integrity is not enough in our complicated systems of of modern policy and in revolutionized communities.

M. Carnot is emphatically a good citizen, a worthy man; but it remains to be seen whether his better qualities rather than his defects do not make public life difficult to him. Nullities have made fair public servants ere now; but a nullity to be useful requires experience. A sharp 'cute nullity, trained in all the chicaneries of the law, as was M. Grevy, may make such wise use of his negative faculties as to keep things going for long years without catastrophes; but a very moral Polytechnician, believing only what he can prove, shy as a Britisher at his shyest, shrinking from worldly contact and impervious to the genius of statecraft—such a man may in high office run the risk of being a nonentity—a nonsubstantive.

PERILOUS ASCENT OF KILIMA-NJARO.

We have at last details from Dr. Hans Meyer of his recent ascent to within a few feet of the summit of Kilima-Njaro; he gives them in a letter, accompanied by an instructive map, addressed to the Leipsic Geographical Society. Dr. Meyer writes from Saveta, at the south-east foot of Kilima-Njaro. He started from Mombassa, and made for the lower slopes of the mountain on the south, beginning his ascent in the beginning of July, with a white companion and 22 natives, his goal being Kibo, the western and higher of the two peaks. At 5,900 feet the last banana plantations were passed, and at 6,560 feet he entered the ever-soaking forest region, which after two days was left behind for the great belt of grass which extends up the mountain. Here Dr. Meyer turned in a north-westerly direction, making straight for Kibo, following the upper edge of the forest region. 9,840 feet Johnstone's old station was reached. From this point only eight of his men would accompany him as far as the limit of snow. A line was made directly north to the saddle that joins Kibo and Kimawenzi, many snowstreams being passed among the grass-covered lava beds, which were often deeply cut into by these streams. Following the course of a lava stream, in about 6,000 paces Dr. Meyer reached a flat spur of the saddle, where between the great blocks green meadows indicated the upper course of the streams, 13,120 feet high, where the last traces of the curious tree *Senecio Johnstoni* were seen. About 2,000 paces further up, over great lava rocks, the first snow was met with, and here Dr. Meyer pitched his tent. After spending three days here, could persuade only three of his men to follow him further; so on the fourth day he set out with a small tent, photographic apparatus, and provisions for three days. Still following a northerly direction over the lava field, after 3,000 paces they came upon a wild and broken up lava hill, whence the streams had their origin. Several similar hills were seen along the saddle, from each of which stretched southwards a field of lava or ashes. At 16,400 feet the last camp was made, the three natives returning to the previous camp, and leaving the two white men all alone among these weird hills of lava. A sleepless night was passed, with the thermometer 11 deg. below zero C., and at the break of the fifth day the ascent of the dome of Kibo was begun. Dr Meyer, an experienced Alpinist, had carefully chalked out his route up the virgin mountain, though the crowning wall of rice bothered him. Crossing the debris-strewn lava fields on the east slope great snow-fields were reached, which filled up the level valleys between the shattered hills of lava. At that height progress was slow and difficult, but all went well for the first three hours. But as the sun rose the mountain got enveloped in clouds and sleet began to fall, obliterating all traces of the travellers' footsteps, and the temperature fell to 3 deg. C. Still they went on, but in half an hour Dr. Meyer's companion dropped behind, and he himself went on alone, in spite of his sufferings from fatigue and the rarity of the atmosphere. After getting over the last snowfield, and about 160 feet over this, he met with great blocks of ice, and soon thereafter a space, covered with fragments of ice, beyond which, about 70 feet off, he saw rise the great blue wall of ice which he had noticed from below. So far as Dr. Meyer could see through the sleet, the wall seemed between 115 and 130 feet high. Of course, with his equipment and in his condition, Dr. Meyer saw it would be useless to attempt to scale this ice wall. But it seemed to him that the ice wall went all round the edge of the crater, and must even to some extent fill up the interior. After making some observations and taking some notes, Dr. Meyer hastened back to his companion, and the two reached their tent seven hours after leaving it. Next day was spent in examining the plateau, when it was seen that the north side of the mountain was free of snow, and four days later the foot of the mountain was gained. The highest point reached by Dr. Meyer was, according to his reckoning, 19,850 feet high, so that the summit of Kibo should be just 20,000 feet. Dr. Meyer will publish further details on his return to Europe.

THE CRUISE OF THE SUNBEAM.

The Sunbeam has arrived in Portsmouth Harbour after her long voyage of 36,000 nautical miles among the British Possessions in all parts of the world. The *Times* gives the following short account of this very interesting cruise:—

For certain duties of the Navy, such as protection of the revenue, supervision of fisheries, the police of the Pacific, instruction in pilotage small vessels are required which will be thoroughly seaworthy, capable under sail of taking full advantage of the winds, and in calms making fair speed under steam with a low consumption of fuel. It is believed that such a type is represented in the Sunbeam, and that her performances during an extended cruise recently completed may be of interest in a naval point of view.

The principal dimensions of the hull and spars of the Sunbeam are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 137ft.; beam, 27ft. 6in.; depth of hold, 13ft. 9in.; displacement in tons, 576; sail area in square yards, 9,200.

In fourteen years of active cruising in all parts of the world the seaworthiness of the Sunbeam has been thoroughly tested. Neither when lying to nor scudding has she ever shipped a green sea. She can be worked with a complement of 18 seamen and three stokers. She can carry an armament of machine and quick-firing guns.

The consumption of fuel may be taken at three tons in 24 hours for a speed of 7½ knots; four tons for eight knots; and seven tons for nine knots. The measured mile speed was 10·27 knots. Seventy tons of coal can be carried.

Under sail alone in the most favourable circumstances 13 knots is an extreme speed. Three hundred knots have been made good on a few occasions with some contributions to the day's run from current. On a passage the average distance made good is 1,000 miles a week, of which one-third is under steam.

The recent cruise of the Sunbeam included India, the Eastern Archipelago, and Australia. The outward voyage was by the Suez Canal and the return voyage by the Cape. On leaving Portsmouth calls were made at Cowes and Southampton, the departure being finally taken from Plymouth on the 19th of November. Gibraltar was reached on the 26th of November, Algiers on the 1st of December, Malta 5th, Port Said 10th, Assab Bay 19th, Aden 21st of December, and Bombay 3rd of January. From England fine weather was experienced as far as Algiers. Thence to Port Said the winds were strong from the westward, with an interval of calm lasting nearly two days In the northern portion of the Red Sea fresh northerly winds prevailed. On leaving Aden the north-east monsoon blew with such force that it was decided to make a stretch to the eastward under sail. As the distance from the Arabian coast increased the monsoon gradually abated, and a course was laid under steam direct to Bombay. On nearing the coast of India the monsoon became more northerly, and the Sunbeam fetched Bombay under sail. Having given a general description of the weather, the records of the log-book may be summarized as follows:—Distance under sail, 4,046 knots; distance under steam, 2,830 knots; the average speed in each case being within a fraction of seven knots.

On the first section of the voyage the average speed of 1,000 miles a week was maintained with remarkable uniformity. Bombay was reached on the precise day which had been estimated before leaving England.

After a few days at Bombay the Sunbeam proceeded to Kurrachee, and remained in its salubrious climate from the 10th of January to the 7th of February. Lord Brassey and his family in the interval made an extended journey in North-Western India. The return passage from Kurrachee to Bombay, favoured by a brisk north-east monsoon, was made entirely under sail in less than 48 hours, the distance covered on the 9th of February being 268 miles. The Queen's jubilee was celebrated during the second visit of the Sunbeam to Bombay.

The voyage was resumed on the 22nd of February. Touching at Jinjeera and Goa, Colombo was reached on the 5th of March. The entire distance from Kurrachee to Cape Comorin, including both entering and leaving port, had been accomplished under sail. The monsoon was not felt on the Malabar coast. From Bombay to Cape Comorin the passage was made with the daily sea breezes blowing fresh in the afternoon, followed by calm prolonged through the night and the first part of the day. Calling at Trincomalee *en route*, the Sunbeam next proceeded to Burma. March is a busy season in the rice trade, and a noble fleet of sailing ships was assembled at Rangoon.

After leaving Rangoon the Sunbeam proceeded to Borneo, touching at Moulmein and Singapore. The Sarawak river was reached on the 3rd of April. Following the northern and eastern coast of Borneo, Labuan, Brunei Kudat Bay, Sandakkan, and Darvel Bay were successfully visited. Macassar was reached on the 19th of April. In the section of the voyage extending from Bombay to Kurrachee, and thence by the route which has been decribed, the total distances covered were 4,695 knots under steam at an average speed of 8·3 knots, and 2,569 knots under sail at an average speed of 5·1 knots

The Sunbeam left Macassar on the evening of the 20th of April. The Indian Ocean was entered from the Allas Straits, which divides the islands of Lombok and Sumbawa, on the 24th. A heavy swell was encountered from the east, caused, as it was afterwards learned, by a cyclone which did great damage to the fleet engaged in the pearl fishery on the north-west coast of Australia. The south-east trades were picked up on the 25th and blew steadily until the 3rd of May. On the 5th of May a gale, with furious squalls, was experienced from the south-west. It was followed by a calm, and afterwards by westerly winds. Albany was reached on the 8th of May. The Sunbeam again put to sea on the 17th of May. A week was occupied on the passage to Adelaide. In the great Australian Bight north-east winds were encountered, gradually shifting to the west, and blowing a gale during the last two days before reaching port. On the day before the arrival at Adelaide the distance of 265 knots was made good; sail having been much reduced for several hours to avoid running down on Kangaroo Island in thick weather at night. Between Macassar and Adelaide a distance of 3,256 knots was covered under sail at an average speed of 6·3 knots. The distance under steam was 601 knots, and the average speed seven knots.

From Adelaide the Sunbeam made a smart run to Melbourne, encountering a heavy gale, with furious squalls, off Cape Otway. After a long stay at Melbourne the voyage was resumed to Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane.

On leaving Brisbane the passage was taken inside the Great Barrier Reef without the assistance of a pilot. Fourteen hundred miles of this difficult navigation we traversed under sail. The Sunbeam touched at all the ports of Northern Queensland, and between Cooktown and the Albany Pass anchored in the three intervening nights, under the lee of the coral reefs. A somewhat prolonged stay at Thursday Island was broken by a visit to Darnley Island and other anchorages in the Torres Straits. Port Darwin was reached on the 8th of September. Between Adelaide and Port Darwin the distance under sail was 3,311 knots, and the average speed 7·2 knots. The distance under steam was 966 knots, and the average speed 6·5 knots. On arrival at Port Darwin the Sunbeam had completed successfully the circumnavigation of the Australian continent. Unhappily the cruise so auspiciously commenced, ended with that painful event which has cast a dark shadow over all its other memories.

From Port Darwin to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Sierra Leone, the voyage lay for the most part within the zone of the South-east Trades. Rodrigues Island was sighted on the 26th of September and Mauritius was reached two days later. The passage from Port Louis to Algoa Bay occupied 11 days. To the southward of the Trades, off the coast of Natal, a short but severe gale from the south-west was encountered. The gale was followed by a fresh breeze from the east, which carried the Sunbeam rapidly to the westward from off Gordon Bay, her landfall on the coast of Africa. A day was spent at Port Elizabeth, and two days of rapid sailing before an easterly wind brought the yacht into Table Bay on the morning of the 15th of October, just in time to gain the anchorage before one of the hard gales from the south-east set in which are not infrequently experienced at the Cape. The construction of a noble breakwater has given complete security to the anchorage off Cape Town.

Between Port Darwin and the Cape the distance covered was 1,047 knots under steam and 5,622 knots under sail, the average speed under steam and sail was exactly eight knots. In the fortnight, from October 13 to 27, 3,073 knots, giving an average speed of nine knots, were covered under sail alone, with winds of moderate strength. Balloon canvas was freely used.

The Sunbeam left Cape Town on the 24th of October. She touched at St. Helena on the 3d of November, Ascension on the 7th, and Sierra Leone on the 14th. In this section of the voyage the distance under canvas was 3,327 knots, the average speed 7·7 knots, and the distance under steam 289 knots, with an average speed of seven knots. The South-east Trades were light, and balloon canvas again proved extremely serviceable.

The Sunbeam left Sierra Leone at sunset on the 15th of November, under steam. The North-east Trades were picked up in latitude 11deg. N. A call of a few hours was made at Porto Praya on the 19th of November. On the following day the northern island of the Cape Verd group were sighted. During the 21st and 22d of November a great number of sailing ships were passed, outward bound. The Trades were interrupted by a calm on the 24th of November and stopped finally on the 27th. On the following day, without warning from the barometer, a strong gale commenced from the east, and lasted without intermission for four days. Under low canvas and close hauled the Sunbeam gallantly struggled forward, making 180 knots on the 29th of November, and on the three following days 112, 57, and 92 knots respectively. While hove to in this gale the canvas was severely punished All the lower sails were more or less damaged, and sail was reduced to storm trysails. Two large barques were passed lying to under lower main topsails and mizzen storm stay-sails. At dawn on the 2nd of December Fayal was sighted.

Shelter was obtained for 24 hours under the lee of the island of Pico, and on the following day the Sunbeam anchored off Horta, the port of Fayal. The passage from Sierra Leone to Fayal had been accomplished, with diverse winds during a considerable part of the voyage, in 16½ days, 2,005 knots being covered under sail at an average speed of 6·3 knots, and 460 miles under steam at an average speed of six knots. Having taken in water and provisions, the voyage was resumed on the evening of the 3rd of December, with a favourable wind from the south-south east. At midnight the wind shifted suddenly to the north-east, and on the following morning the Sunbeam bore up before a severe gale for shelter under the lee of Terceira.

On the 5th of December the gale subsided to a calm, and the voyage homewards was commenced under steam. In a few hours the engines broke down, and sail was made to a light breeze from the north-east. In the succeeding days favourable winds were experienced from the westward. On the 11th the wind shifted to the south-east, accompanied by drizzling rain and fog, rendering observations impossible, which continued until the Scilly Island lights were sighted in a fortunate lifting of the haze on the evening of the 12th. The run from the Sicilly Islands to Spithead was made at the rate of 11½ knots before a south-westerly gale. The total distance from Fayal, including the call at Terceira, was 1,440 miles, of which 60 only were under steam The average speed was seven knots. The Sunbeam entered Portsmouth Harbour at noon on the 14th of December. The total distance covered during the voyage was 36,709 nautical miles, 25,800 under sail and 10,909 under steam. The runs under sail only included 39 days over 200 knots, 15 days over 240, seven days over 260, three days over 270. The best day was 282 knots. The total distance under steam was 10,909 knots. The total consumption of coal was 330 tons. Though the quality taken in abroad was in many instances inferior, an average distance of 33 knots was steamed for every ton of coals consumed.

When the Sunbeam reached the Cape it was found that the tubes of the boiler had been seriously injured by the great varieties of fuel burnt during the voyage. The pressure of steam was considerably reduced, with a corresponding loss of speed. On leaving Terceira the boiler broke down completely, and for the remainder of the voyage the winds were the only resource.

The crew, consisting of 24 men in various ratings, have behaved in a highly creditable manner. The offences when in port have been few, and at sea every duty has been carried out in a manner worthy of British seamen. Three men joined at King George's Sound. They had been sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for insubordination on board a yacht returning from a cruise in Australian waters. To oblige the Government Resident, Lord Brassey consented to receive these men on board on trial. Better men it would not have been possible to obtain had they been recruited through the usual agencies.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN RUSSIA.

The following letter from an Odessa correspondent gives point to the remarks made by Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee in the course of his inaugural address at the Madras National Congress last week:—

I have the best authority for stating that a new scheme of judicial reform has already been elaborated under the joint direction of the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior, which will shortly be submitted to the Imperial Council. The most important clauses of the scheme are to affect the existing system of trial by jury, for and against which much has been urged since its first institution under Alexander II. in 1862. The two chief clauses of the new measure are these:—"That no prisoner under 24 years of age, except in cases of common felony, and that no Government official of any grade whatever, no matter what the charge may be, shall be tried by a jury." Under these two categories the judge alone shall have full and exclusive power of adjudication. Like all recent legislative acts in Russia, this measure is a retrograde step towards the old judicial system existing under Nicholas, and it is the opinion of the learned legal authorities, with whom I have spoken on the subject, that if the scheme be accepted by the Imperial Council and confirmed by the Czar it will be eventually followed by the virtual abolition of trial by jury. The second clause which I have mentioned scarcely calls for explanatory comment. The pernicious effects of its operation are calculated mainly to arouse popular resentment against official crimes and corruption. Police outrages, tyranny, and blackmailing, and a number of petty and flagrant official misdemeanours hitherto checked and punished under the jury system, will be committed with impunity. Despite the letter and spirit of the Judicial Constitution of 1862, the Russian Bench is by no means free and independent. That Constitution certainly established the principle that no judge was removable unless convicted of a specified crime, and that in all cases the different Courts should present candidates for vacancies occurring on the Bench. As a matter of fact, these principles have in the Russian judicial system of to-day no practical significance whatever. The Minister holds the same right as the Courts do nominally of presenting his own candidates and if he cannot legally depose a judge at will, he has unlimited means at hand for compelling a judge to resign. The means usually adopted where a high-minded and upright man is obdurate is to deprive him of promotion, official rank, and decorations, and make his seat generally untenable. From this it will readily be understood in what direction the clause I have mentioned is likely to work. On the other hand, it is only just to say that the first clause will, in numerous cases, put a check upon what I may term the "poetic justice" of Russian juries. I shall the better illustrate this characteristic conduct of the ordinary Russian jury by quoting a current case heard before the criminal tribunal of this city only a fortnight ago. The prisoner was charged with crime of murder and attempted murder. He was a discharged seaman, who, out of kindly feeling, had taken to board and lodge with him an old shipmate. The latter corrupted his host's wife, beat his benefactor, and turned him out of his own house. A short time ago he returned to his little cottage, with a sharpened knife in his possession. He surprised his wife and her paramour at tea. His wife he deliberately murdered, stabbing her five times, and her paramour escaped with very grievous injuries from the same weapon. The prisoner openly confessed his pre-meditated crime. The jury acquitted him without a moment's hesitation, only one of their number opposing the verdict. As you are aware, in Russia a majority of the jury decide, and where there are six jurors for and six against the prisoner, the latter invariably receives the benefit of an acquittal. The position of the Russian jury is of course very different here from what it is in England. There is no latitude left with the judge. As the criminal law minutely and specifically fixes the punishment for every category of crime, the jury know that if they return a verdict of "Guilty," the prisoner will be punished in strict accordance with the code. The judge has no discretionary powers. His sentences are alike unaffected by aggravating or extenuating circumstances, and the Russian code and Russian popular morality are generally at variance.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S "PRESSURE" ON LORD CLANRICARDE.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach wrote to the *Times* last Saturday, enclosing correspondence with Lord Clanricarde on the subject of evictions on the latter's estate, and the Chief Secretary's reputed refusal to allow police to support the carrying out of such evictions. Sir Michael writes the following letter:—"I do not wish to argue whether my action in this matter was right or wrong; that can only be judged by those who were fully cognisant of the state of Ireland at that time; but as many who have assumed to judge have based their opinions on exaggerated or untrue statements, I may say (1) that with no other landlords did I go nearly as far in the way of 'pressure' as I did with Lord Clanricarde; (2) that my threat to his Lordship was never carried out, because the circumstances contemplated did not arise; and (3) that, as a matter of fact, the aid of the forces of the Crown was never refused to the Sheriff or other officer of the law." On October 25, 1886, Sir Michael wrote a letter to Lord Clanricarde, in which he observed:—"You complain that I did not communicate directly with your self and at a considerably earlier date. If your Lordship resided in Ireland I should certainly have sought an interview with you, but I admit that I thought your agent would be better acquainted than your Lordship with the condition of a property which you have not even visited for years, and that I supposed that, in such circumstances, you would have acted on his advice in making any necessary reductions to your tenants. In your opinion "the law and the Government will be crushed" if you now do this. In my opinion, you will only be following, though late, an example set to you, not only by other great and wealthy Irish landlords, but by very many men who, though struggling in difficulties, have felt bound by their position, no matter how great the inconvenience to themselves and their families, to proceed with generosity and forbearance in the exaction of their legal rights."

THE DISCONTENT IN SCOTLAND.

"ABSOLUTE DESTITUTION."

A *Scotsman* Lewis correspondent has written an account of a visit to the townships of Balallan and Laxay, in the parish of Lochs, where the recent deer raid orginated, made with a view to finding out in how far the reports of destitution among the crofters are true. He and his companion, an official of the Parochial Board, visited Balallan on Friday, December 9, and called upon Mr. Donald Macrae, the teacher whose name has been much mixed up with the recent raid. They were well received. Mr. Macrae said that in all his experience he had never been met with destitution so great as that with which he had faced day after day in his neighbourhood. Asked regarding the cause of this uncommon distress, he said, the causes were various, but he would class them principally under three heads. First and foremost, the congestion of population; next the fact that almost all the fishermen returned penniless from the East Coast fishing; and, lastly, the very serious epidemic of measles now raging among the people. Their present life, he said, was a slow starvation. In the Lewis itself there was plenty of good land, both arable and pasture, and outside of it on the mainland, there was still more. To his own knowledge, there were whole tracts of country lying waste and under sheep and deer which could be made to support hundreds of families on the point of starvation. The *Scotsman* correspondent afterwards visited a number of the crofts, and saw for himself the absolute destitution of the people. Many of the families are absolutely without a day's food or the means to purchase it, and subsist on the charity of their neighbours. Everywhere it was the same story. No earnings from the fishing, and no money to procure the necessaries of life far less clothes or shoes. All of the parties interviewed without exception made grateful reference to the obligations under which they lay to Mr Macrae and Mr. Mac-Lachlan, a late visitor from Glasgow. Mr Macrae, previous to the distress becoming so bad, had been relieving them from his own pocket, and Mr. Mac-Lachlan in calling round the houses as a delegate from friends in Glasgow, had helped almost every family with money.

A DEPUTATION TO THE SCOTTISH SECRETARY.

The Marquis of Lothian on Monday, December 12, received a deputation, headed by Dr. Macdonald, M. P., at the Scottish Secretary's Office, Whitehall, whose object was to direct his Lordship's attention to the condition of the Highland cottars and crofters with particular reference to the recent events in Lewis. Dr. Macdonald, M. P., Mr. D. H. Macfarlane, Mr. C. H. Anderson, M. P., and others, urged that immediate steps ought to be taken to relieve the distress by the opening of public works, such as road-making, and by granting loans to the fishermen for boats and nets, and by giving power to somebody compulsorily to acquire land for the purpose of increasing the crofters' holdings. The Secretary assured the deputation of his sympathy with the object they had in view, and expressed the opinion that the recent raiders in the Lewis did not break the law from bad motives. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he was bound to administer the law, though no one was more anxious that some alleviating measures should be adopted to prevent the repetition of such occurrences. He hoped nothing said by any member of the deputation would put a stop to a scheme of emigration which he looked upon, provided it were voluntary, as one of the best means of permanently relieving the distress. The question about the break-up of deer forests, and adding to the holdings of the crofters was one for the consideration of the Government, as it involved a change in the land laws. The question of the proposal to start relief works was one attended with much difficulty, and frequented with little success. How could the Government refuse a like plea for the poor of London, Liverpool, and other towns? But he would consult with his colleagues on the subject. He hoped to get the Treasury to consent to a scheme by which he would be enabled to give loans on reasonable terms to fishermen. Again the question of giving land to the cottars involved an alteration of the land laws, and on that he could express no opinion, but he would bring the whole matter before his colleagues.

H. M. S. Seahorse arrived at Stornoway, on Monday, having on board forty marines, with tents for camping out, but in the present condition of the weather they will probably remain on board the ship for a time. The Seahorse will, as at present ordered, be stationed at Stornoway for three months. It is reported that the Marines will replace the Royal Scots, presently stationed at Stornoway.

ANOTHER RAID PLANNED.

Reports from Balallan give details of a large meeting of crofters and cottars held on Monday night in the school house, over which Mr. Macdonald, Free Church minister, presided. Representatives from nearly all the townships of Lochs were present, and it appears that the temper of the gathering was very inflammable. Mr. M'Rae, teacher was present. A motion to the effect that a fresh raid would be made on the forest of Park within one week, unless immediate concessions were granted by Lady Matheson, was carried, with only one dissentient—the minister—who strongly protested against any such action. Committees were also appointed from Laxay, Keose, and Balallan to superintend the distribution of meal, &c., among the most necessitous cases.

THE PARISIAN STICK AND PARISIAN "WAGGLE."

The Parisian dandies are greatly exercised in their minds just now as to what style of stick they ought to adopt during the present season. They are tired of the gold-knobbed canes, the crutch canes, and the canes with ducks beaks which were once the rage. An energetic inventor has therefore started a thick stick, which almost aspires to the dignity and dimensions of a cudgel, and the *pomme* or pommel of which is the claw of a crayfish. The article is already in the hands of many of the dandies, and promises to be a fashionable success. While the members of Metropolitan "masherdom" are thus busy about the "nice conduct" of a crayfish cane, their female counterparts are puzzled as to the style of walking which they shall adopt for the season. As furs are worn at this period of the year, the carriage prescribed is that of short steps with the "waggle" of the little bird known as the *Bergeronnettee* or water wag tail. This "waggle" should of course, be as graceful as possible, the undulating sweep of the hips being well accentuated. The Parisienne looks, as a rule, adorable in furs, but she is sometimes tempted to put in too much "waggle." The best dancing masters and professors of calisthenics in convents, boarding-schools, lyceums for sweet girl graduates, and similar establishments are therefore engaged at the present moment in instructing their pupils in what may be called the art of "waggling." In any case, and whether Parisiennes imitate the *Bergeronnette* gracefully or with gaucherie, their gait when they are enveloped in the furred garments of winter is much preferable to that which was the fashion in the mild season, when they wore mannish jackets and felt hats with a "Mephisto-may-care" look about them. They then used to walk with cavalier-like strides, their hands in side pockets, and parasols placed jauntily under their arms. The worst of "waggles" is certainly preferable to the strides which suggest the fencing school or the camp.

LADY PHILOSOPHERS IN FRANCE.

The fashionable lectures for ladies have been resumed at the Sorbonne and in the College de France; but (the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says) there is a notable falling-off in the attendance of dazzling *dilettanti* of the weaker sex. M. Caro, the eminent rhetorician and philosopher of the Sorbonne, had, as is well known, collected around him an admiring class of lady pupils, who were called "Carolines," and the lecturer was so vexed at the banter of the Boulevardiers that just before his death he closed his hall to ladies altogether. M. Caro had been succeeded by M. Lavisse, who need be at no pains to exclude the would-be "blue-stockings" from his lectures, for he is hardly as fascinating as his predecessor. M. Caro was a kind of lay Boyd Carpenter or Liddon, who made his lectures attractive to the fair portion of his audience by a graceful style, allusions to passages of or quotations from favourite poets and prose-writers, including Shakespeare and Dante, and by a studious desire to make the hardest and driest portions of ethics intelligible and interesting to lazy intellects. M. Lavisse disdains this, and hence he is not likely to be a favourite except with the "blue-stockings" of the utilitarian school, who despise Worth and Redfern, wear blue spectacles, and dress something after the pattern of the female members of the Salvation Army. The new lecturer of the Sorbonne is *bourgeois*, with a taste for malicious *mots* and smart epigrams, which hurt while they dazzle. M. Deschanel, who lectures in the College de France, is perhaps a man more after M. Caro's type, and his lectures may probably draw some of the fair students who were once in the Caro camp. It will be long, however, before the polished lecturer who has lately died can be really replaced. He had succeeded in reviving the lectures which were made popular to literary ladies by Cousin, Michelet, Saint-Marc Girardin, and Philarete-Chasles. These men had gathered around their knees youthful beauties as well as sexagenarian imitators of the frequenters of the Hotel de Rambouillet. They were popular with the dazzling goddesses of the *salons* as well as with the "Old Literary Guard," who used to wear their hair in long bands like a picture of the Virgin, or turn it into corkscrew ringlets to make themselves resemble, however distantly, the beautiful Recamier.

TRYING TO WIN BACK MR. SPURGEON.

The Council of the Baptist Union met in London on Tuesday, December 13, for the purpose of considering what action they should take relative to Mr. Spurgeon's withdrawal from the Union. After long deliberations it was decided to send a deputation from the Council to wait upon the rev. gentleman at Mentone, where he is at present staying with a view, if possible, to induce him to reconsider his position and rejoin the Union. The deputation was appointed, and the members of it will at once leave this country for the South of France in fulfilment of their mission. Whatever may be the eventual outcome of the exchange of views between Mr. Spurgeon and the Union, it is not thought, in Baptist official circles, that any settlement of the matters in dispute can be arrived at for some time.

NOT VERY HOPEFUL OF AFRICA'S FUTURE.

A meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society was held in the rooms of the Geographical Society, Prince's Street, Edinburg, on December 10. A discussion on the question of the future of Tropical Africa was opened by Mr. Joseph Thomson, who read a paper embodying his views. The outcome of his arguments was that there was not sufficiently reliable information at hand to enable any one to form definite views regarding the future of Africa, and that, in fact, what was known was not encouraging. He spoke at some length on the roseate views to be gathered from the writings of African travellers as to the great resources of that country, and the ease with which visionaries overcame all difficulties which might lie in the way of the development of the country. These drew glowing pictures of the mineral and vegetable resources of the country and of its teeming inhabitants waiting to be clothed, and he thought it was a good thing that these accounts were received in a half-hearted way, or the consequences might be disastrous. He pointed out with regard to the question of mineral wealth that with the exception of what was known of the gold deposits in West Central Africa there was no information; that what was known of the vegetable products of the country was not encouraging; that in fact the trade in palm oil and groundnuts was on the decline, and that the rubber trade was being ruined by reckless extraction. Then he went on to argue that the negro had not shown much capacity for civilisation; that to have any effect on him it would have to be administered in small doses and at sufficient intervals; and that in such places as Sierra Leone, where he was clothed and in his right mind, it was very much due to outside pressure. The means of transport were limited; and, lastly, he argued that what was known of the character of the soil was not sufficient to encourage the belief that exotics might be introduced and grown with much success.

VANDERBILT CRUISING IN THE DARDANELLES.

Mr. Vanderbilt, jun., has been at Constantinople on board his yacht Alva. The American millionaire was much disgusted at being detained some three days in the Dardanelles owing to his ignorance of the regulations. It appears that the yacht was flying the colours of the New York Yacht Club, which was taken by the authorities for the flag of an American man-of-war. Blank cartridge, followed by a ball (which fortunately fell harmless) caused him to come to. Mr. Vanderbilt's telegrams to the American Minister here, praying for his release, were both numerous and strongly worded. The fault, however, lies with the yachtsmen, who, notwithstanding numerous cases in point, will persist in flying the colours of their Clubs, instead of simply running up a flag in use in the merchant service when passing the Straits.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M. WILSON.

The case against M. Wilson and Police-Commissary Goron was dismissed by the French judges on Tuesday, December 13. The judgment holds that the two letters were destroyed by the then Prefect of Police, M. Gragnon, and that M. Wilson, notwithstanding his denials, wrote the letters substituted for them; though it is not proved that he at any time had the original letters in his possession after the seizure of them, or that he instigated their destruction. The circumstances would rather tend to show that they were destroyed without his knowledge. The fabrication of the substituted letters does not warrant an accusation of forgery, inasmuch as the signature was the same and the contents were similar. After pointing out the legal difference between the abstraction of these letters and that of public documents, the disappearance of which is punishable with hard labour, the judges maintain that Gragnon was not in this case a formal custodian of public documents. He had, moreover, no intention of prejudicing Mdme. Limouzin, and no such prejudice has been caused. Gragnon certainly disregarded the legal regulations respecting the seizure or transmission of documents; for he arbitrarily disposed of these two letters and tried to conceal the destruction of them by substituting fresh ones, M. Wilson cooperating in such substitution. Such practices must be emphatically condemned; but they do not fall under any provision of the penal code. The effect of this judgment is that M. Wilson is legally acquitted, but is to a certain extent morally condemned. In accordance with the conclusion of its Committee, the Senate decided on Tuesday, after a short debate, that, in consequence of his condemnation for trafficking in decorations, etc., General d'Andlau had forfeited his seat in the Senate.

MADAME PATTI'S PAY.

On December 10 Madame Patti started for Spain where she will sing during the next two months, going thence to South America, and not appearing again in London for about a twelve month. Various reports, says a musical correspondent, have been current as to the fees which Madame Patti will receive. My information in the matter is direct. The artist herself will be paid a minimum sum of 36,000*l* for thirty performances, besides all travelling, hotel, and other expenses for five persons—that is to say, herself and M. Nicolini, her maid, her niece, and her male cook. Over and above this sum she will be paid one-half the surplus at any performance the receipts of which exceed 2,400*l*. Theatres in South America are large, and people pay high prices for tickets when "stars" appear, so that it is expected the limit of 2400*l* will often be exceeded, as indeed it frequently was during Madame Sarah Bernhardt's engagement. It is also provided that if any extra performances be given, Madame Patti shall be paid at the same rate. The contract is by far the costliest ever made with any public performer in any country, but, onerous as it is, Mr Abbey expects to make money out of it. The contract next highest was that made by Madame Patti with Mr Mapleson for the United States three or four years ago, when the artist received £1080 per night, payable in advance. Mr Mapleson tells the story that one night before the performance the available cash was short by £200, and a message came to him that Madame Patti had arrived at the theatre fully dressed, "all but her shoes and stockings." Another 100*l* was collected from the box office, but it did not suffice. The lady's agent informed the manager. "You are a wonderful man, Mapleson. Madame would not do it for anybody but you; she has actually put on one shoe and one stocking," and she got all her money before she sang. During that season alone Madame Patti was paid by Mr. Mapleson 54,000*l*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 30th Dec. as compared with the statement of the 24th Dec.:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 24. Rs.	Dec. 30. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital..........................	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	68,97,744	54,02,905
do. do. at Branches.........	15,53,002	14,04,751
Other Deposits	2,89,94,480	3,08,33,824
Post Bills	16,910	16,195
Cash Credits undrawn..................	14,45,294	11,24,388
Rs	5,12,07,420	5,12,89,071
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	45,53,416	45,53,905
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	34,91,257	35,38,345
Loans, on Security of do..............	30,83,030	42,38,507
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,221	[illegible]
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	2,13,61,294	2,14,57,[illegible]
Stamps..	36,721	35,719
Dead Stock............. Rs. 5,86,180 Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,85,000	3,01,180	3,01,180
Bullion	3,21,164	1,31,300
Cash Balances with Correspondents	9,96,994	11,22,015
Cash and Currency Notes	1,06,17,154	1,80,36,589
	5,12,07,420	5,12,89,071

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

NOTICES.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately.
" Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
" Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow.
" Birds Nest"— A snug retreat with extensive gounds.
" Rose Cottage"—Commands a lovely view.
" MulberryCottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.
Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.
For particulars apply to
MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT | PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake called Boul de Portugal Christmas HoneyComb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1.—Apply to

MRS. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB S PADS AND BOXES LOCK
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS, Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 548,900.
REST	„ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS;
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom

---

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

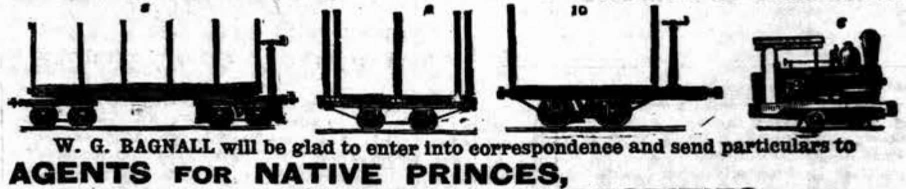
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

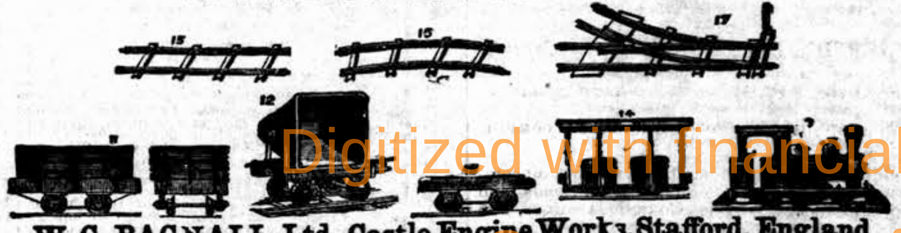
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.
W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JANUARY 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

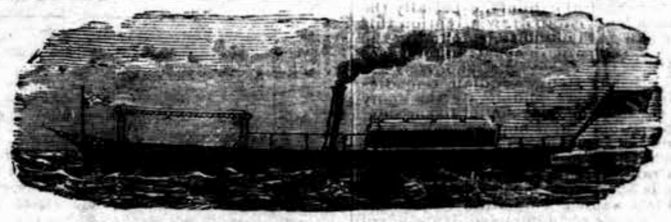
☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and general Gifts, House uses, &c.
JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.
All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD
YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builder of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building. Secretary

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re. 5
Second do.	2
Third do.	2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2 As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to Let Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-
Each succeeding line .... „ -8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
To SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3½

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK.

(The Nest Brand),

PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND BY HENRY NESTLE.

THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :—

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, BCULLA, AND POONA.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts	Rs. 5 4	Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	Rs. 15 0
Per dozen Pts	Rs. 4 4	Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	Rs. 24 0

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G" OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old—26 Rupees.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. THILUM.
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

TRADE MARKS {
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan,
23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VanSomeren, M.D.,
Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON,
L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N.,
14th March, 1887.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. Bowden, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great suc"cess. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the 'hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effec"tually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Car"poor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply over"whelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establish"ment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

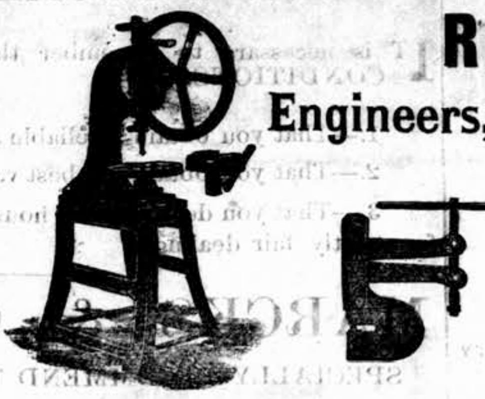
15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

None genuine that does not bear the *fac simile* signature

Henry's pamphlet sent post free on application

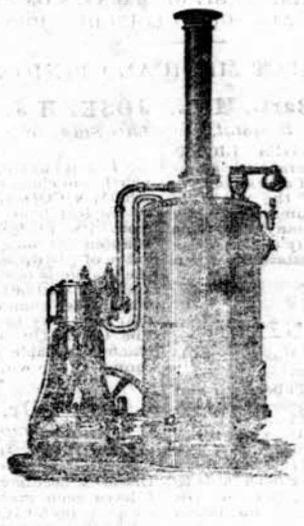
F. Henry

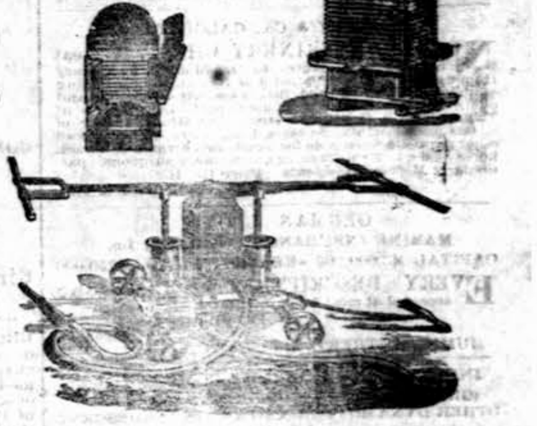


RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

Engineers, Contractors, Iron and Brass Founders, Machinery, Metal and Hardware Merchants.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
NESBIT ROAD IRONWORKS, } BOMBAY.
BOMBAY METAL MART,





IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, BUILDINGS, ROOFING AND STRUCTURAL IRONWORK of all classes designed, manufactured, and erected in any part of India. Rivetting by Hydraulic and Steam Machinery, ensuring accuracy and sound work.

IRON CASTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, our Foundries being equal to a daily out-turn of sixty tons. Single castings up to thirty tons.

BRASS, GUN METAL, AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS to order, either rough or machined.

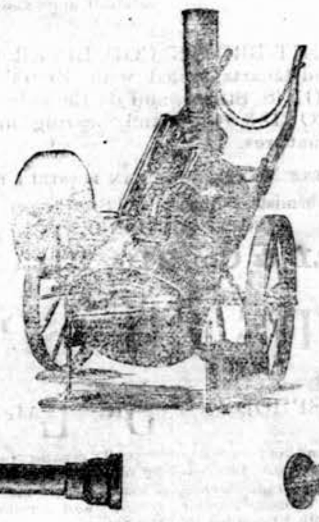
FORGINGS, IRON AND STEEL, to any size, of high class material and workmanship.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SPUR AND MORTICE GEARING, manufactured to order.

BULL'S, BELL'S, AND STONEY'S DREDGERS, GRABS, AND EXCAVATORS, for all classes of material.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Boilers, Cochran's Patent Vertical, 6 to 20 horse-power.
Horizontal Engines, by Tangyes Limited, and Shanks, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 20 horse-power.
Vertical Engines with Boilers complete, by above makers, 4, 6, and 10 horse-power.
Portable Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 8, 10, and 12 horse-power.
Centrifugal Pumps, by Tangyes Limited, and J. & H. Gwynne, 4, 6, 7 and 8 inch.
Steam Pumps, Direct Acting, with and without Boilers.
Fire Engines, Shand and Mason's, Steam, also for Manual power, with hose and fittings.
Pulsometers, with and without Boilers.
Pumps, Lift and Force, of all kinds, for Manual and Bullock-power.
Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6 to 9 inch Centres.
Drilling and Screwing Machines, of various sizes.
Mortar Mills, for Steam and Bullock-power, 6, 7, and 8 feet pans.
Crab Winches, Pulley Blocks, Lifting Jacks, and Chains, all sizes.
Cast-Iron Pipes and Sluice Valves, from 2 to 12 inches.
Wrought-Iron Pipes and Water-Supply Fittings, ½ to 4 inches.



MORTAR AND SOORKI MILLS of improved design, to suit Indian requirements.

SLUICE GATES AND GEARING, and all other appliances for Irrigation and Water Works.

ARCHED FLOORING PLATES (Horbury's Patent), for bridges and fireproof buildings.

LATRINES AND URINALS for Municipalities, &c., of the Crawford, Horbury, and Walton types.

CONSERVANCY AND WATER CARTS, ROAD ROLLERS, &c., as supplied to Local Boards throughout India.

LAMP POSTS, RAILINGS, BRACKETS AND ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS.

COTTON OPENERS, SUGAR MILLS, PRESSES, &c., &c.

GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

IN STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Bar-Iron, Round, Square and Flat; Lowmoor, Swedish, Hingley's "Netherton Crown Best" and Welsh.
Angle and Tee-Iron, of all ordinary sections.
Plate-Iron, Girder and Boiler qualities.
Sheet-Iron, of various gauges.
Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Sheets, also Ridging, and Roof Fittings.
Fencing Wire, Straining Posts, Gates, &c.
Bolts and Nuts, Rivets, Nails, and all small Stores.
Blacksmiths', Rivetters', and Fitters' Tools, Anvils, Forges, &c.
Pickaxes, Shovels, Powrahs, Drills, and Crowbars.
Portland Cement, Gibb's guaranteed quality.
Asphalte and Bitumen.
Leather and Oxydised Cotton Belting.
Leather, India-Rubber, and Canvas Hose.
Silicate Paints, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Driers, &c.
Carbolic and Sanitas Disinfecting Powder.
General Hardware of all descriptions, &c., &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

READ THIS!

WE SELL NOW FOR

Rs. 100 ONE HUNDRED ONLY 100 Rs.

A THOROUGHLY GOOD AND RELIABLE OPEN FACE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCH,

In strong 18-Carat Gold Case.

The same Watch in Hunting Case	Rs. 110
Do. do. in Cut-Hunting Case	" 115

These Watches are made on the principle of our celebrated Campaign Watches, a strong 18-Carat Gold Case being substituted for the metal one, and special care being bestowed to the works. The Watch is a good honest article, which will give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

We have not varied the quality one iota, nor should we have, without compulsion made any alteration in Label.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our Trade Mark appears engraved on Corks, Capsules, and Labels as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

(The only Watches sold in India at Manufacturers' own Prices.)

THE RIVERSIDE WATCHES have in the European Markets a reputation for excellence and honesty of construction which guarantees in India a certain and growing patronage. They bear no comparision with the worthless imitations of genuine watches found in India, nor with the cheap-sensation-play toys' style Watches sold throughout the country at exhorbitant profits, and whose cheap workmanship is never advertised nor described.

Riverside Railway and Campaign Lever Watches, Nickel Cases without any plating.

Sterling Silver and Gold English Lever Keyless Watches.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS.

Bombay: Opposite General Post Office; Calcutta: 2 Chowringhee.

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES,

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS.

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

ROSS'S ROYAL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

PARATUM EST!

Dr. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re 1-4 each. Box and packing 2 as.

From Mr. E. Kidby, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic;—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her.—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public."

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes.—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed." Jalna, Deccan, 24-8-82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11-10-83.—The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I recommend the Pills to all, young and old, who may be suffering with their Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public."

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOGS HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

Read Brothers, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "The Dog's Head Brand" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "Bull Dog."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of Read Brothers, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "Dog's Head Brand" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Advice to Men Only

GRATIS AND POST FREE

WRITE TO-DAY.

EVERY MAN suffering from Nervous Exhaustion, General Debility, Hypochondriasis, Melancholia, or any sign of premature decline of Vital Energy, consequent upon overstrain, should write at once for a new Pamphlet, entitled "Galvanic Electricity," just issued by Mr C. B. HARNESS, on the marvellously successful treatment of these & kindred diseases by his Appliances.

Sent under cover, post free. Note the address lest you forget it, and write at once to the

MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Limited,
52, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.